New-York Daily Times.

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STATE AFFAIRS.

[illegible]—Quarantine Matters—[illegible] for the Judges—[illegible]—Inconveniences to Travel, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 4, 1857.

The attention of the Legislature is about equally [illegible] between the consideration of proposed amendments to the Constitution and constitutional [illegible] legislative propositions. In fact, I think [illegible] of constitutional [illegible]. The [illegible] in the [illegible] and [illegible] have volunteered to [illegible] the fundamental law, to prevent it from [illegible].

The House was lengthy employed last evening with the proposed amendments to the Constitution reorganizing the Court of Appeals, and increasing the [illegible] of County Judges. The resolutions were [illegible] that it was [illegible] necessary that five [illegible] of the Court of Appeals should concur in [illegible] a law unconstitutional. [illegible], the roll was called on the [illegible] of the amendments, when they were [illegible] [illegible] affirmative votes. A [illegible] to reconsider this vote, and that motion [illegible], which will leave the amendment [illegible] the Assembly, whenever there can be [illegible] ready and willing to vote for them. [illegible] the independence of the [illegible] the Judges to affirm the unconstitutionality [illegible] the hair that broke the camel's back. [illegible] members [illegible] indifferent, and [illegible] from caprice than from judgment [illegible] the lawyers voted almost unanimously against the proposed innovation.

In the Senate, two amendments to the Constitution [illegible]. Amendments proposing the [illegible] of the elective franchise—or rather the [illegible] of that odious clause which declares the [illegible] of a portion of the human race, whose alleged inferiority consists in the color of their skins. The debate in the Senate was not remarkable, except for [illegible] by Senator BROOKS of the [illegible] outrage committed by PRESTON BROOKS upon Senator SUMNER. Senator Brooks offered an amendment to the original resolutions, declaring that no person should be entitled to vote who had not resided in the [illegible] two years after naturalization, and who should be able to read the Constitution of the United States and that of the State of New-York. This amendment was lost, ayes 11, noes 16. The original amendment was then adopted by the following vote:

[illegible], Bradford, Cuyler, Darling, [illegible], Hatcourt, Hotchkiss, Huntington, Lee, [illegible], Ramsey, Richardson, [illegible], C. P. Smith, Spencer, Sweet, Towne, Upham—21. [illegible], Brooks, Hale, Kelly, A. M. Smith, Wadsworth—8.

Senator WADSWORTH accompanied his vote by a declaration that he voted in the negative because he was hostile to frequent changes in the organic law. When the proposition came before the people he should vote for extending the elective franchise to the colored population, without the property qualification.

I have no doubt these resolutions will pass the Senate, and I have no doubt they will receive the affirmative vote of the people. The intelligence of the day forbids the belief that so just a proposition can by any possibility fail to meet the approbation of the people.

The bill to provide for hunting up a site for a new Quarantine station, and for the removal of the present establishment to the new locality, when it shall be found, was debated at great length in the Assembly last evening. Messrs. WAKEMAN, LITTLEJOHN, BECKWITH, FOOTE, and LEAVENWORTH made strong, effective speeches in favor of such legislation as might be necessary to secure the health of the City of New-York. Mr. B. OWEN at some length reiterated the arguments he had advanced in the afternoon in favor of a branch Quarantine, and Mr. ANDREW WOODS approved any removal or addition. On the vote to accept the proposition made by Mr. B. OWEN, on behalf of Messrs. [illegible], and others representing the Chamber of Commerce, there were but a half dozen affirmatives to about eighty negatives. When the motion came up ordering the bill to a third reading, Mr. ANDREW WOODS was solitary and alone in his opposition.

Have you got any musty old law books that you would [illegible] from the shelves of your library? [illegible] come up here and help lobby the bills introduced by the Judiciary Committee in the Senate. It provides for the expenditure of $30,000 for the purchase of Coke on Littleton, Blackstone's Commentaries, [illegible], Chitty, Barbour, etc., for the use of the Judges of the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Judicial Districts. I supposed those occupying the Bench had some knowledge of such works, but it appears the supposition was erroneous. Else, why does the Law Committee of the Senate propose to purchase a law library for their use?

Really, is not this crowding the mourners? What [illegible] can there be urged in favor of providing law libraries by the State, that could not with the same propriety be urged in favor of furnishing a medical library for every practitioner of medicine, and a miscellaneous collection of "yellow covers" for every soldier in the realm? What justice is there in this proposition to furnish libraries to the lawyers? What right has the Legislature to give it a favorable consideration?

The House occupied itself to-day with the last [illegible] of the old Supply Bill—making appropriations to pay the gentlemen who served the State as Commissioners of Investigation and Observation, under direction of the Legislature of 1855. It is well known that much of the labor of these Committees was performed after the gentlemen composing them had ceased to be members of the Legislature. The bill proposes to pay these gentlemen the same sum they would have received under the old bill, but declares [illegible] that it is in payment for services rendered subsequent to the expiration of the term for which they were elected. This is supposed to be a legitimate and constitutional way of castigating the Evil One around the decaying remnants of the prime-[illegible]—and I hope the supposition is correct. They have earned the money twice over, and if there is any proper manner in which the payment can be made, the State should liquidate its obligations to them.

The Senate went into executive session to-day, but I do not learn that anything very extraordinary took place during the conclave, though it lasted more than an hour.

We again have an interruption of river navigation [illegible] two trips, appear to [illegible] to the ice. The business men of Albany are becoming alarmed about the river navigation during the coming Summer. It is found that bars [illegible] in the river, near Castleton, over which [illegible] boats to pass. At a [illegible] of citizens held to-day, it was resolved to appoint a Committee to wait on the Governor, to represent the necessity of such action on the part of the Government as would remove the obstruction. It is estimated that it will cost $150,000 to effect this. It is doubted whether certain navigation for passenger boats can be obtained before the commencement of Autumn—for with the present high stage of the water, the Hudson and New World grounded on one of these new bars.

And we really have a change in the Administration to-day—do we? Not feeling any tremor of my desk, nor experiencing any unusual sensations, I should [illegible] passed over the Ides of March, oblivious [illegible] and the ingress of Old Buck, [illegible] at the table of Congress [illegible] the health of the old gentleman was drunk [illegible]. Had the champagne been less [illegible], I am half inclined to believe I should have [illegible] the good health of the President with something of a [illegible] to his advent [illegible] the decadence of the Administration which we have endured for the past four years.

LEO.

The Usury Laws—Passage of Mr. Wakeman's Bill for the Removal of Quarantine—Negro Suffrage—Discriminating Tolls on the Canals, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 5, 1857.

The special order in the Senate to-day was the consideration of the bill known as the entering wedge for the repeal of usury laws. It was discussed at much length, but made no particular progress. Senator RICHARDSON said well about all that could be said in favor of the relaxation of the law of usury—but I think without producing any effect which is likely to induce affirmative action. The generation of legislators cannot yet be born that will consent to abrogate a code of laws enacted by divine command, and the necessity and justice of which have been sanctioned and justified by the experience of centuries.

The House, on motion of Mr. WAKEMAN, had the bill for the removal of Quarantine read a third time, and put on its final passage. It received 90 affirmatives and 3 negatives—the negatives both professing to represent the City of New-York.

The House then became absorbed in the contemplation of sundry and divers amendments to the "Code of Procedure," the two hours thus devoted [illegible] to the legal gentlemen, who took a lively and diversified interest in the various propositions, as well as to the lay members, who embraced the opportunity thus afforded to [illegible] correspondence, direct documents, look after their little bills, and to ogle the ladies' gallery.

The amendments to the Constitution in favor of negro suffrage were received from the Senate, and by a vote of the House, sent directly to the Committee of the Whole, without reference to the Judiciary Committee. God is good.

And this is the sum and substance of to-day's legislation.

The Canal Board met to-day to consider the resolutions of the Senate, asking for an expression of the Board upon the proposition to lay an unequal tax upon commerce for the benefit of a locality. The Auditor submitted a statement of facts, consisting of the statistics of the tonnage earned by the various routes of canals, as also of the diversions from the canals by competing railroads. The figures were referred to a Committee, consisting of Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN, Comptroller BURROUGHS and Commissioners FITZHUGH and WHALLAN, with instructions to prepare a report which should embody an expression of the opinion of the Board. This report is to be submitted for the consideration of the Board one week from to-day.

Will the machinery of the New-York Government go without engineers? It must, for just now, from where I write, I can count the noses of three-fourths of your most prominent City officials.

Coroner CONNERY is here looking after certain specifications made to Gov. KING. It is said that on the defensive he has quite a difference from that which he presented while acting as grand inquisitor. I have not ascertained what defence he has to make to the preferred charges, but I have that he feels quite confident of his ability to refute them.

In connection with this subject, I want to mention one or two facts that may not be generally known. I am reliably informed that the witness FARRELL before the Grand Jury nearly or quite broke down, and that it is quite doubtful if the prosecution will deem it prudent to put him on the stand in open court, where he will be subjected to the rigors of a cross examination.

The second "hop" of the season was given at Congress Hall last evening, under the auspices of Mrs. UPHAM, wife of Hon. A. B. UPHAM, Senator from the Twenty-eighth District. The parlors were crowded almost to excess with the beauty not only of the capital but from the rural districts—plentifully besprinkled with the wisdom that adorns and enriches the legislative halls. The dance, interrupted only for a hearty discussion of champagne and oysters, was continued until the small hours of the morning.

LEO.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—[illegible], and [illegible] Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet Appointments—The Senatorial Cases—Appropriations Made by Congress—Additional Sections to the Tariff Bill, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 5.

The President will to-morrow communicate his cabinet appointments.

It is probable that the Senate will be employed next week with the contested election cases from Indiana and Pennsylvania.

Mr. BIGLER will this week present the protest of the Democrats of the Pennsylvania Legislature against Mr. CAMERON taking a seat in the Senate.

The report that the Deficiency Appropriation bill failed to receive the signature of President PIERCE, although received from a generally reliable source, lacks confirmation. The bill is believed to have been duly signed.

It is confidently asserted that all the general appropriation bills were passed, and the fact is confirmed by the Clerks at the Capitol.

The Pacific Telegraph bill failed, unless covered up in the Legislative rubbish, which is not probable.

No particular or important measures were added to the "Omnibus bill."

Congress has provided for a mail once, twice or four times a month, overland from the Mississippi to San Francisco.

The officers of the late Texas Navy are to receive five years' pay as waiting orders.

Appropriations have been made for the exploration and verification of the surveys for a ship canal at the Isthmus of Darien, and the extension of the surveys and completion of the exploration of the Parana and Paraguay Rivers.

Seventy-one thousand dollars are appropriated for one year's duty pay to dropped officers, under the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy, who shall not be restored.

Ten thousand dollars for testing useful inventions designed to advance the efficiency of the Navy.

One million of dollars for five sloops of war with screw propellers.

Congress has provided for the amount of pay claimed by General SCOTT as Lieutenant-General.

The two following sections are also embraced in the Tariff bill published in the New-York papers of Thursday:

And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares and merchandise which shall be in the public stores on the first day of July aforesaid, shall be subject on entry thereof for consumption to no other duty than if the same had been imported, respectively, after that day.

And be it further enacted, That on the entry of any goods, wares and merchandise, imported on and after the first day of July aforesaid, the decision of the Collector of Customs at the port of importation and entry as to their liability to duty or exemption therefrom, shall be final and conclusive against the owner, importer, consignee or agent of any such goods, wares and merchandise, unless the owner, importer, consignee or agent shall, within ten days after such entry, give notice to the Collector in writing, of his dissatisfaction with such decision, setting forth therein distinctly and specifically his grounds of objection thereto; and shall, within thirty days after the date of such decision, appeal therefrom to the Secretary of the Treasury, whose decision on such appeal shall be final and conclusive, and the said goods, wares and merchandise shall be liable to duty, or exempted therefrom accordingly, any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding, unless suit shall be brought within thirty days after such decision for any duties that may have been paid, or may thereafter be paid on said goods, or within thirty days after the duties shall have been paid, in cases where such goods shall be in bond.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 5.

The Supreme Court delivered an opinion to-day, affirming the decision of the Supreme Court of New-York in the case of OGDEN and FELLOWS vs. SUSAN BLACKSMITH, executrix of JOHN BLACKSMITH, deceased. The plaintiff, a native Indian, belonged to and was part of the Seneca tribe, and was forcibly ejected from the Tonawanda Reservation, known as Pembroke, comprising 12,800 acres. The Court held that the treaties for the removal of all the New-York Indians west of Missouri make no provision as to the mode and manner of effecting that object—nor did these treaties separate the Indians from the care of the Government. The grantees derived no right under them to forcibly eject the Indians. If such was necessary, it must be done by the Government.

Chief Justice TANEY remained at home to-day, engaged in preparing an opinion on the Dred Scott case which will be pronounced to-morrow.

No. 146.—*John McCullough et al.*, plaintiffs, vs. *Gurney V. Roots et al.*, defendants.—Judge CAMPBELL delivered an opinion affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Maryland, with costs and interest.

No. 125.—*John D. Bray's* Administrators, appellants, vs. *The Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Mobile*, appellees.—Judge CURTIS delivered an opinion affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Arkansas, with costs and interest.

No. 57.—*The United States*, appellants, vs. *Dorning and Vicente Peralta*, appellees.—Judge GRIER gave an opinion affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of the Northern District of California.

No. 13.—*The United States*, appellants, vs. *The heirs of Miguel de Pedrorena*, appellees.—Judge GRIER gave an opinion affirming the decree of the District Court of Southern California.

No. 150.—*The Michigan Central Railroad Company et al.* vs. *Michigan Southern Railroad Company*.—Error to the Supreme Court of Michigan. Judge GRIER gave an opinion dismissing the cause for want of jurisdiction.

No. 47.—*Joseph Pillow*, survivor of *Robert Keeble*, plaintiff, vs. *John Blackwood's* administrators. Judge NELSON gave an opinion affirming the judgment of the Court of New-York, with costs.

No. 147.—*Albert Ballard et al.*, plaintiffs, vs. *Phillip F. Thomas*, collector, etc. Judge NELSON delivered an opinion affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Maryland, with costs.

No. 162.—*William Byers*, appellant, vs. *Francis Surget*.—Judge DANIEL gave an opinion affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Arkansas, with costs.

No. 73.—*William F. Bryan et al.*, plaintiffs, vs. *Robert Forsyth*.—Judge CATRON gave an opinion reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court of Northern Illinois, and remanding the cause for further proceedings, in accordance with the opinion of this Court.

No. 74.—*Charles Ballance*, plaintiff, vs. *Adolf Papin et al.*, defendants.—Judge CATRON delivered an opinion reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court of Northern Illinois, with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings, in conformity with the opinion of this Court.

No. 187.—*Enoch C. Roberts*, plaintiff, vs. *James M. Cooper*, defendant.—Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Michigan. Judge WAYNE delivered an opinion overruling the motion for additional security.

No. 133.—*Russell Rose et al.*, appellants, vs. *William Russell*.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Arkansas. Judge WAYNE delivered an opinion dismissing the case for want of jurisdiction.

No. 161.—*Terence Farrelly et al.*, appellants, vs. *William W. Woodfolk*, appellee.—Appeal from the Circuit of the Eastern District of Arkansas. Judge WAYNE delivered an opinion dismissing the cause for want of jurisdiction.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

The following cases were dismissed yesterday, on motion of Attorney-General CUSHING:

No. 140.—*United States* vs. *Thomas W. Sutherland and guardian, etc.*

No. 141.—*United States* vs. *Antonio Maria Lugo*.

Extra Session of the U. S. Senate.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 5.

Mr. FOOT, Senator from Vermont, took the oath of office.

On motion of Mr. ALLEN, a Committee of two was appointed to wait on the President, and inform him that the Senate was assembled and ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

Subsequently Mr. Allen of the Committee reported that they had performed the duty entrusted to them, and that the President had said that he would send a communication to the Senate to-morrow.

The following resolutions were offered and lie over:

By Mr. PUGH, that the Senate adjourn without day on Monday next.

By Mr. MASON, that the Committee Clerks and Pages of the last be continued during the present session.

By Mr. BRIGHT, that the Chaplain of the last session be retained during the present one.

Mr. Brodhead offered an amendment, inviting ministers residing in Washington to officiate alternately.

On motion of Mr. BENJAMIN, the Senate considered the resolution to remodel the Standing Committees.

An amendment offered by Mr. PUGH, to have a Committee on Privileges and Elections, was rejected.

The resolution was amended and adopted. It reduces the number of Committees, and assigns seven members to the most important of them, and five on the others.

Mr. BUTLER asked to be, but was not, excluded from service on all the Committees. Adjourned.

Resignation of Judge Mullett—Trinity Church Matters—Miss Dix.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 5.

Judge MULLETT has resigned his seat on the Supreme Court Bench of the Eighth District.

The Senate Committee on Trinity Church affairs has concluded the taking of testimony. The evidence seeks to show careful attention to their duties on the part of the vestry of the Church, whether on or off the Standing Committee; also endeavors to prove its liberality and impartiality to other Churches, and systematic provision for the poor of the lower part of the City.

G. M. OGDEN, Esq., summed up the questions of fact, and Judge PARKER those of law, on behalf of Trinity Church.

Mr. PORTER, of Albany, replied to both, and Judge PARKER rejoined this afternoon, finally closing the argument.

Miss DIX appeared this afternoon before the Committee on Ways and Means in behalf of an appropriation for the State Lunatic Asylum.

Return of Visitors to the Inauguration.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 5.

The Albany Burgesses Corps and the Charlestown City Guard passed through here on their return home to-day. The Howard Fire Company, of New-York, will leave here to-morrow morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 5.

The Albany Burgesses corps and Charlestown Light Infantry arrived here this afternoon from Washington, and were escorted to their quarters here by the Philadelphia Grays, the Washington Grays, and the Washington Blues. They will remain until Saturday morning.

Public Dinner to Ex-Secretary Marcy.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 5.

Our merchants are making arrangements to offer Ex-Secretary MARCY the compliment of a public dinner.

Failure of a Prima Donna.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 5.

Madame DE PAEZ, the new *prima donna*, made a failure at the Academy of Music, last night, and has been withdrawn. JOHN W. FORNEY was among the audience, which occasioned surprise, as he was presumed to be at Washington.

Escape of Convicts from the Michigan State Prison.

DETROIT, Thursday, March 5.

Five more convicts escaped from the State Prison at Jackson, last night, by cutting through the top cells and the roof of the prison. None of them were retaken. Two of the five life-convicts who escaped two weeks since have been retaken.

Rhode Island Legislature.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, March 4.

The Senate to-day refused by two majority to restore capital punishment, except in case of murder committed in the State Prison.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 5.

PROVISIONS active and prices generally advancing. BACON—Sides now held at 11¼c., and bulk, 9⅞c.@10c.—more buyers than sellers at the former rate. Mess Pork held at $21.

The Great Inauguration Ball.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 5, 1857.

The grand closing scene of the Inauguration ceremonies was the ball in the evening, which took place in a rough wooden building erected for the purpose on Judiciary-square, adjoining the City Hall. The temporary structure is 235 feet long, 56 feet wide, and 30 feet high. A supper-room, 29 feet wide, ran alongside of the ball-room, forming an independent apartment.

The outside of the building presented a very uninviting appearance, being strongly suggestive of the shanties erected at fairs and agricultural shows for the accommodation of a sudden rush, and with a view to being again suddenly resolved into their white pine elements; but on entering the building a different scene met the eye.

The ceiling was a pure white ground, studded with golden stars, and the wall decorations were of the national red, white, and blue. The adjoining rooms in the City Hall were fitted up to afford dressing rooms for the ladies.

The decorations of the ball room were in very excellent taste, and the scene, when the vast apartment was lighted up, and the floor was swarming with gaily dressed crowds, was grand and striking. The Committee had sufficient foresight to provide a proper illuminating medium by having innumerable gas jets and a number of chandeliers introduced.

The crowd commenced gathering in the ballroom about nine o'clock, and by eleven the rush and crush were at their height. Almost "everybody as is anybody" was present, and notwithstanding considerable yawning, induced by the unusual fatigues and excitement of the day, the dancing was kept up with spirit until long after midnight. There was a fine orchestra of forty instruments, under the lead of M. WEBER.

To provide for the vast crowd who took part in the [illegible] finale of the Inauguration ceremonies, a goodly bill of provisions was needed. Among the items of the bill of fare were $3,000 worth of wine, 400 gallons of oysters, 500 quarts of chicken salad, 1,200 quarts of ice cream, 500 quarts of jellies, 60 saddles of mutton, 4 of venison, 8 rounds of beef, 75 hams, 125 tongues, [illegible] of various kinds. At the head of the table was a pyramid of cake four feet high, with a flag of each State and Territory, with the coat of arms of each painted on it.

BOGUS TICKET VENDERS.

Organized Systems for Swindling Travelers to California—The Way of the Villains—Cases that Occurred Yesterday.

Since the Commissioners of Emigration adopted the policy that snatched Immigrants from the clutches of Runners, Boarding-house Keepers and Railroad Speculators, by housing them in Castle Garden until their passage could be secured out of the City, the Runners have been casting about for new fields of enterprise.

With the versatility of ingenious villainy, they have lately hit upon a fruitful way of replenishing their exhausted resources. If they can't fleece the unsuspecting Irishmen and Germans who are coming into the country, they won't scruple to plunder natives who are going out of it—to California or elsewhere. The system is paying extremely well at present. The only danger is of running it into the ground. If there were only here and there a case of extortion, it might be difficult to attract public attention to the evil; but when the victims are counted by the hundred on every out-going steamer, and the fruits of extortion swell from hundreds to thousands of dollars monthly, may we not hope that some summary process will be devised for rooting out the abomination, and ridding our community of the robbers who plunder by system and by daylight innocent parties that make New-York their port of embarkation to California.

The California and Oregon United States Mail line of steamers have but *one office* in New-York where tickets are authorized to be sold, and notice of this fact is multiplied in every conceivable form, and scattered broadcast over the country. Immense posters are printed and placed about the City, with cautions to Californians not to be imposed upon by purchasing tickets at any other place than their only office, No. 177 West-street, fronting the North River. They seem to have about as much effect as do cautions against patent pills, the patent safe game, and Peter Funkeries. For in close proximity to the genuine office, (corner of Warren and West streets,) are many swindling offices, fitted up with every semblance of respectable business establishments, however, and even with Mr. J. H. RAYMOND's genuine posters before their doors.

There are many competing bogus establishments, but their plan of operations is substantially the same. Each office has organized bands of runners, whose beat extends to Albany, Utica, Buffalo, to Philadelphia, and far South. They have their agents in Boston, too, and other places Eastward. So that a man is spotted almost from the hour he leaves his domicil with the intention of going to California. The agents of the swindlers are in the hotels, on the steamboats and railroads, always "*going to California* themselves, and knowing just where to stop in the City."

They proffer their services in the most gentlemanly way, for they are generally well-dressed, reputable looking men, and some of them have been and are now holding offices in the City. They persuade their victims simply to walk with them "to the agent's only office in town—perhaps cautioning them as they go to beware of the rascally runners who are all around them." They point them to Mr. RAYMOND's poster on their door, introduce them to a bogus Mr. RAYMOND, and sell them genuine tickets—but for outrageously extravagant prices; often steerage tickets for first cabin prices, and their victims seldom discover the cheat until they are on board and the steamer casting off.

We detail a few only of the cases of hardship which have come to our knowledge, among the passengers by the *Illinois*, which sailed yesterday.

MATHEW JAMES, a young Irishman from Cleveland, Ohio, came down by the cars from Albany, in company with WM. SULLIVAN, "of England," and JOHN DYER, from Wisconsin. On the cars, soon after leaving Albany, they found a man who told them he was going to California; he had no carpet-bag, but said his trunk was in the freight car. He knew all about the tricks practised upon strangers in the City, and told him he must be on his guard; that he would show him a good hotel, where he always stopped, when in the City, which was near to the ticket-office. SULLIVAN and DYER were told the same story, and thought it lucky they had met with one so well acquainted with the ways in the City, to pilot them round.

On the arrival of the train at the Warren-street dépôt, this guide met two or three persons who seemed very glad to see him, and by their advice they all hurried down to the Hotel, the guide being *persuaded* to leave his trunk until morning, as it was late. At the same time these persons informed our guide, in the hearing of the three Californians, that there was a great rush of passengers, and unless they were spry they would lose their chance to go. Arrived at the Hotel, our guide proposed to go at once to the ticket-office to see if it was yet open, and if there were any tickets left, telling his victims to wait until he returned. He came back in a few minutes in great perturbation, saying the office was open, and they must go at once and get tickets, or they would be all gone—there were only four left; then follows a stampede for the office, where the greenhorns were done for in the following manner: SULLIVAN had only $175 when he left home, and his pile had been diminished somewhat by the expenses on the road. He is told a forward lower cabin ticket is $150, which he pays and gets a *receipt*, his comrades follow suit, and in the morning the receipt is exchanged for a steerage ticket, the true price for which, at the Company's office, is $125. MATHEW finding he has been deceived, calls in the aid of a Policeman, who goes with him to the bogus ticket seller, where a parley is held; that M.P. carries on a short private conversation behind the bar, and then informs MATHEW he can get only $25 back—it is the best he can do for him—which he and his friend agrees to take, and by some hocus-pocus MATHEW is then saddled with a ticket in the steerage of steamer *Tennessee*, to sail on the 23d of March, of which the following is a copy:

Steamship Tennessee, Steerage Ticket No. 3, not transferable, and good for this voyage only. New-York, March 23, 1857. Berth No. 156. Mr. MATTHEW JAMES has paid for steerage passage from New-York to Aspinwall, (the dangers and accidents of the seas and navigation of whatsoever nature and kind excepted,) in the Steamship Tennessee, to leave New-York this date, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier at foot of —— street, —— River.

For CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, E. A. RAYMOND, Agt.

Dogs will be charged $25 each, and in no case be allowed in the cabin or state-rooms, &c.

Mr. C., an old Californian, who has spent seven years in that country, and is now on his return thither, fell into the hands of the Philistines, who carried him into a bogus office. He wished a second cabin ticket, but was told there was a great crowd going and there were none but first-class tickets left, for which the charge was $300, which he paid; the Company's charge being only $275. He finds he has been done out of $25, which he says serves him right, as he ought to have known better, and does not wish his name mentioned.

ANTHONY MILLENDYKE is an honest Dutchman, who has worked two years with Mr. WEEK in Cleveland. He accumulated $140, and with this capital started to better his fortunes in California. He was taken into a bogus concern by a man who met him at the cars, and told him he was going to California. At the office he was informed there was no tickets for less than $150, whereupon his heart failed him, and he was about to give up the voyage, as this was more money than he had, but his anxiety was soon dispelled, when he was told he could have a through ticket to California for $75, provided he was willing to work a little on the passage. To this arrangement ANTHONY readily agreed, for he was used to work, so he paid his $75, and got a steerage ticket *to Aspinwall*. Upon discovering the imposition that had been practised on him, he was in great trouble again. A policeman, who is stationed at the passage office, No. 177 West-street, kindly interceded for him, and got them to disgorge $40 of the amount. At last accounts he was negotiating at Mr. RAYMOND's office for a steerage ticket. We afterwards saw him on the *Illinois*, with a through ticket and 30 cents in change left.

HUGH MILLER came to town on Tuesday, with his friend JAMES LEONARD, from Hartford, Washington County, New-York. They were met as usual on the cars and at the dépôt on their arrival here and directed to one of the hotels; from here to a bogus office the transition is perfectly natural by the disinterested assistance of a stranger friend, who was, of course, going to California. MILLER was told there was only one or two first-cabin tickets left, and that the price was $300; to save the chance of getting away in the steamer, and thus escape the expenses of detention, he paid that sum, and took a steerage ticket, which he put in his pocket without inspection.

In the morning, however, fearing he might find out the swindle, his friend called at his boarding-house and advised him to keep entirely quiet, and say nothing until he got away, as there were a great many traps laid for strangers in this wicked City! LEONARD came down for a like sum and the same kind of a ticket.

HUGH FLYNN is an honest-looking young Celt, from Watervliet, N. Y., where he had accumulated a little money by working with the Shakers in the community there, for the six months last past. Not liking celibacy very well, or for some other cause, he decided on a gold hunt in California. He fell into the same trap with LEONARD; he had but little money, and wanted a steerage ticket, but as there were none left but first-class, he followed LEONARD's example, and was also raked down for $300, receiving what he was told was a first-class cabin ticket, but which, on inquiry, turned out a "forward cabin," alias steerage ticket. At the office where these young men obtained their tickets was a person who personated Mr. RAYMOND, when that gentleman was inquired for. HUGH wished he was back again with his honest Shaker brethren, where he might live forever in ignorance of the dishonest tricks of this wicked world.

WILLIAM MILLER was from South Hartford, Washington County, N. Y. Met the omnipresent man going to California on the cars, was put on his guard against runners when he arrived in the City, and was told to stick close to him, and he would put him through, *which he did*. This man saw he had his trunk on the train checked through to York; he would show him a good hotel, and all that. MILLER traveled over the same beat with his illustrious predecessors, and paid $50 more than the price for a ticket, and then found the way to Mr. RAYMOND's office, where he complained bitterly, and "allowed that sich things ought to be stopped." He was asked if he read the newspapers, and the cautions against impositions in the sale of tickets. He said he did, but everything looked so nice and regular, and finding Mr. RAYMOND there, he thought it was the genuine office. He finally obtained a policeman, who went with him to the bogus office and asked the fellow how much he would give him back. The scamp offered to refund $25, and said that was all he could afford, as he had to pay it all away to runners. The Policeman advised him to take it and say no more about the little transaction; "it was no use to go to law, as these men would 'swear the soles off their boots' against him." Exit MILLER, with a new wrinkle in his head.

OLD KENTUCKY DONE BROWN.

Mr. BARLOW was a tall, shrewd-looking specimen of a Kentuckian, about 45, intelligent, and good-humored, from Bourbon County. He left home with his neighbor, Mr. GARFIELD, of Paris, Ky., and Mr. THEODORE FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, who, Mr. B. says, is a very honorable gentleman, holding some commission in the land-office. They, however, parted company, Mr. F. arriving in the City ahead of him, when he found one of the bogus offices, but not satisfied that all was right, he had not bought his ticket; he had, however mentioned the name of his friend, Mr. BARLOW, from Kentucky, whom he expected soon by the Albany train. Mr. BARLOW was agreeably surprised to find, as he stepped out of the cars, a gentleman who recognized him, called him by name, was glad to see him, &c., but who "had the advantage" of him, as he had never seen him before. He was soon made easy, however, as he learned that Mr. FAIRCHILD had got his ticket, and he would show him the same place to get his. He also was going to California, and as there was a great rush, and several hundred troops going, he would have to be quick to make sure of a passage. They were soon at the office, where they "were glad to see him;" told him his friend FAIRCHILD had purchased his ticket, and there were so many passengers but a few more were left. Mr. B. and his friend GARFIELD planked their $150 and took *forward* cabin tickets, (steerage,) when Mr. FAIRCHILD entered the door, and told him he had not bought a ticket and did not mean to there. Upon this BARLOW's dander riz, and he commenced giving the swindlers a piece of his mind in good Kentucky style. He was, however, threatened with a lock-up in the "Calaboose," and a mock Policeman was applied to to take him away. A short squabble ensued—FAIRCHILD interfered, gentlemen stool-pigeons standing around, who hailed from Louisville, hinted that he was causing distrust, and was liable to injure the business of the office by unjust aspersions, (in fact he was talking loud,) and—exit BARLOW. The next day, old Kentucky found the office of Mr. RAYMOND, and "reckoned" it was a "mighty bad way to treat strangers," and, as usual, wanted to know if it could not be stopped. He said he read the papers, but thought he was in the true office.

Mr. GLASGOW, a young Scotchman, was from Michigan; had a trifle over one hundred dollars on arriving in the City; met a man on the cars going to California. The conductor cautioned him that he would meet with runners, and to be on his guard, but he was carried to an office where he paid $80 for a passage to Aspinwall in the steerage. In some of these cases small sums were returned upon condition that the parties would say no more about it.

A METHODIST MISSIONARY VICTIMIZED.

Rev. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN is a missionary of the M. E. Church, from Washington, McComb County, Mich., who, with his wife and five children, are on their way to Oregon. They arrived in the City Feb. 19, by the New-Jersey Central Railroad, intending to go out by the *George Law*. Mr. C. was met at Jersey City, at the gate, by a man who represented himself as a son of Mr. RAYMOND, and he would kindly show them the California ticket office. Mr. C. agreed for a passage for himself and family for $900, and handed over a check for $1,000. He was lucky enough to get his change back, but soon discovered that he had paid $200 more than was necessary for the accommodations offered him,—in the steerage.

He represented his helpless condition with his large family, and a journey of five thousand miles before him, and begged the Shylock to give him back his check. After much delay the bogus ticket vender agreed to give it up less $125, from which he finally settled down to $50, out of regard to the missionary cause, and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN recovered his check less that sum. They were obliged by these impositions to stay over, and we found them comfortably situated on board the *Illinois*, having paid only $700 for their passage. The missionary declares he will be revenged on these graceless scamps; if possible he means to catch some one of them and—convert him!

A HARDER CASE STILL—TWO OHIO LADIES PAY $400 FOR STEERAGE TICKETS.

CATHARINE THOMAS and ELIZABETH GUYER arrived in the City on Tuesday from Harlem Springs, Carroll County, Ohio. Miss THOMAS had received $400 from her brother WILLIAM, now in California, and an invitation to go out, taking with her ELIZABETH, to whom he is engaged to be married. Miss GUYER's brother MICHAEL accompanied them hither to see them safely off. MICHAEL is met, as usual, at the dépôt by a runner, who shows him the ticket-office, where he is relieved of $400, for which he is promised second cabin tickets for the two, the Company's price for which is $175 each. Not content with the moderate swindle of $50 on each ticket, instead of second cabin they got steerage tickets, for which $200 each is paid, being $75 bonus on each ticket. The grief and mortification of these ladies on discovering the imposition was excessive. They did not care for the money extorted from them, but the idea of being compelled to travel to California in the steerage, with 300 United States troops, was horrible, and they gave vent to their feelings in tears and sobs, in which poor MICHAEL joined with all his might. CATHARINE declared that her brother would come all the way from California to shoot the wretch who had so imposed upon them. They had but little money left, and MICHAEL, to evince his sincerity, gave the ladies every red cent he had, trusting to Providence to get back to Ohio.

RICHARD DRAKE, from Erie County, and a dozen others, whose names we had not time to obtain before the steamer left the dock, had been fleeced in the same manner; the total amount extorted from these poor Californians by this one steamer, if known, would be counted by thousands of dollars. And we conclude this too lengthy chapter of extortions by the history of a case of great hardship which occurred on the sailing of the *George Law*, the particulars of which were furnished by Capt. MCGOWAN, the Pilot:

A young Frenchman and his wife and two children took passage by the *George Law* on her last outward passage, supposing he had genuine through tickets for California. He had paid $450 to somebody for a worthless piece of paper. Upon passing Sandy Hook the imposture was first discovered by the Purser, and the Frenchman was informed that he had no tickets, and would have to be sent back. The man and his wife were overwhelmed with astonishment and grief, and expressed their sorrow in the most pitiful outcries. There was a heavy sea on and a dense fog, and to transmit this little family on board the pilot-boat would have endangered their lives. The family was evidently most respectable, and their misfortunes appealed strongly to the sympathies of the passengers. Hon. Mr. WRIGHT, M. C. from California, happened to be a passenger, and becoming acquainted with the case, he generously pledged himself and his fellow-passengers to pay their passage; the Captain also acted most humanely on the occasion, and the family were allowed to go forward.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

Speech of Napoleon at the Opening of the French Session.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

Great Preparations by the Persians to Prosecute the War Against England.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE ON THE DIFFICULTY WITH NAPLES.

LARGE SALES OF COTTON—PRICES FIRM.

Wheat in Demand—Flour Dull.

CONSOLS 93 3-4.

The United States Mail steamer *Atlantic*, Capt. O. ELDRIDGE, from Liverpool about 1 o'clock P. M. of Wednesday, 18th, arrived last evening. The *Atlantic* arrived out [illegible] o'clock Saturday morning, 14th.

The outward passage of the *Atlantic* was lengthened in consequence of the injury sustained to her floats to paddle-wheels, in the attempts she made to get to sea through the ice of Jan. 31 and Feb. 1.

The *Atlantic* brings $186,000.

The proceedings in the British Parliament had not been of marked interest.

The motion on the Income tax reduction was to have been discussed on the 16th, but the rule of the House requiring that all such motions should be submitted, in the first instance, in the Committee of Ways and Means, the debate has been deferred until the 20th. Enough has transpired to show that the financial project is not yet secure from the assaults of the opposition.

A motion has been passed expelling JAMES SADLEIR from his seat in the House of Commons.

The Earl of CLARENDON appealed to Lord ALBEMARLE to postpone his motion relative to the Persian war, on the ground that the negotiations at Paris were making satisfactory progress, and that they might be brought to an issue any moment. The Earl of ALBEMARLE assented, and the motion was accordingly postponed.

Lord SHAFTESBURY gave notice of motion on the subject of the traffic in opium between India and China. Lord BROUGHAM brought in a bill to facilitate the collection of juridical statistics.

The London *Advertiser* asserts that nearly 70 members of the Conservative Party in Parliament have intimated to Lord DERBY that if he gives his adhesion to a coalition with the Peelites, they will cease to acknowledge him as their chief.

London correspondence of the *Manchester Guardian* says that ODO RUSSELL, a nephew of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, will accompany Lord NAPIER, as *attaché*, to Washington.

CHARLES C. FURBER, late first mate of the American ship *James L. Bogart*, and who was injured in the mutiny on board that vessel on the 15th ult., died in the Liverpool Northern Hospital on the 10th instant. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "*Justifiable Homicide*," by JEREMIAH JONES, (the colored seaman who killed the deceased.)

It is thought that the Neapolitan affair is in a way of settlement, through the (non-official) instrumentality of M. HATZFELDT, the Prussian Ambassador in Paris.

We read in the Paris correspondence of the London *Times*:

"A rumor circulated to the effect that the French troops were about to quit the Roman States. This, I am assured, is not the case; on the contrary, it would appear that the corps of occupation is about to be augmented."

We read in the Berlin correspondence of the London *Times*:

"The French Government has instructed its representatives in London, St. Petersburg, Vienna and Berlin to invite the Governments to which they are accredited to join in a conference at Paris for the settlement of the Neufchâtel affair. It would be [illegible] arranged that each State shall, on this occasion, empower its ordinary representative in Paris to act for it. It is presumed that these conferences will be opened in the French capital in the course of this month, but no one will venture to say how long they will last. The idea of the King giving up his rights in Neufchâtel seems to be fading out of sight, very rapidly even in Switzerland. From here I have been able some time back to inform you that such an idea lies very remote from all his contemplations."

Advices from Constantinople to the 6th, state that fresh dispatches from Teheran recommended FERRUK KHAN to make peace with England. A reinforcement of 700 men had arrived in the Persian Gulf from Bombay. An English *corps d'armée* had arrived in Oude, and was marching with the troops of Dost Mahomed on Herat. The Russians were concentrating troops on the banks of the Caspian. It was said that the head-quarters of the Russian army of the Caucasus would be removed to Erivan.

A partial amnesty to political offenders has been granted in Parma.

The Code Napoleon has been adopted in Greece.

Great distress, bordering on famine, prevails throughout Finland.

Advices from Constantinople say the city of Candia is to be rebuilt, and the damage done to Sinope repaired.

Opening of the French Legislative Session.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

Paris (Feb. 16) Correspondence of the London Times.

The session for 1857 was opened this day in the Palace of the Tuileries by the Emperor. The ceremony, which was the same, in nearly all respects, as on the last occasion, took place in the Hall of the Marshals. The throne was placed on a platform before the embrasure of the window looking on the garden. On the right of the Emperor were his uncle, Prince JEROME BONAPARTE, and Prince LOUIS LUCIEN, who arrived from London yesterday for the opening; and on his left, Prince NAPOLEON, and Prince MURAT. On either side, after the Princes of the family having rank at the Court, were the Grand Almoner, the Grand Chamberlain, the Cardinals, the Ministers, the Marshals of France, and Admirals. To the right of the throne were the members of the Diplomatic Corps; in front, the President, Vice-Presidents, Grand Referendary, and Senators; to the left, the Presidents, &c., of the Legislative Body, and the Deputies. To the rear of the Senate were seated the deputations of the Court of Cassation and of the other law courts, the representatives of the clergy of the various churches, the Prefects of the Seine and Police, the General commanding the National Guard and his Staff, the General and Officers of the Imperial Guard, those of the Army of Paris, the First Military Division, and a number of superior officers of the navy.

The high gallery that runs round the hall was reserved for the Empress and the Princesses of the Imperial Family, and the Grand Mistress and Mistress and Ladies of the Households of the Empress and the Princess MATHILDE, as also the ladies specially invited. Her Majesty's place was in the centre, and opposite the Emperor's throne. It is hardly necessary to say that all present were in full dress; the usual forms of precedence and etiquette were observed on entering and on leaving the hall. The Emperor, whose arrival was announced by a salute of 101 guns, appeared at 1 o'clock. The whole assemblage rose to receive him. He at once took his place on the throne, and the Grand Master of the Ceremonies called out, "Gentlemen, be seated."

The Emperor then stood up, and read in an audible voice the following

SPEECH.

"*Gentlemen Senators, Gentlemen Deputies*:

Last year my opening speech concluded with an invocation to Divine Providence. I prayed it to guide our efforts in the part most conformable to the interests of humanity and of civilization. That prayer seems to have been heard.

Peace has been signed, and the difficulties of detail which obstructed the execution of the Treaty of Paris have been fortunately surmounted.

The dispute between the King of Prussia and the Helvetic Confederation has lost all warlike character, and has enabled us to hope for a favorable solution.

The understanding established between the three protecting powers of Greece has rendered useless [illegible] the prolongation of the sojourn of English and French troops at the Piræus.

If a lamentable misunderstanding has arisen on the subject of the affairs of Naples, it must still be attributed to that desire which equally animates the Government of Queen VICTORIA and my own, to act everywhere in favor of humanity and civilization.

Now that the best understanding prevails between all the great powers, we ought to endeavor seriously to regulate and develop the strength and the riches of the nation at home. We ought to struggle against the evils which a progressive society is not exempt from. Civilization, though its object is the moral improvement and the material welfare of the majority, advances, it must be admitted, like an army; its victories are not gained without sacrifices or without victims. These rapid means which facilitate communication, open new roads to their commerce, shift the capital, and throw backwards, those countries which

[illegible] must be stimulated; others kept in check. We must feel the activity of that panting, anxious, grasping society, which in France expects everything from the Government; and to which, however, it must appear the limits of the possible, and the calculations of political economy.

To enlighten and to direct, that is our duty. The country is prosperous, it must be allowed; for, despite all our fears, the balance of progress has not blackened. The product of indirect imports, which is a certain sign of the public weal, exceeded in 1856 by more than 20,000,000 francs the amount [illegible] exceptional of 1855. Since the restoration of [illegible] have increased of themselves to the amount of 310,000,000 francs, deducting the new taxes. Nevertheless, there is much suffering among a portion of the people, and as long as Providence will not grant us a good harvest, the sufferings [illegible] by private charity and by the Government will be but feeble palliatives. Let us redouble our efforts to remedy evils which are beyond human foresight.

Various departments have been ravaged this year by the passage of inundations.

[illegible] that science will succeed in subduing nature. I make it a point of honor that in France, rivers, like revolutions, must return within their beds, or that they must not leave them. A [illegible] of anxiety no less serious agitates the public mind when certain events take place. There is no sort of idle rumors or doctrine which ignorance or malevolence does not propagate. They even succeeded recently in alarming public industry, as if the Government could derive anything else than its development and prosperity. It is therefore the duty of great minds to spread everywhere the true doctrines of political economy, and especially to encourage those doubting hearts which, at the first breath, [illegible] not any of ill fortune, but at the stoppage in prosperity, were alarm and increase uneasiness by their imaginary alarms.

Considering the many demands of the moment, I have resolved to reduce the expenses, without interrupting the great works—without comprising what has already been achieved, to diminish certain taxes without inflicting injury to the finances of the State. The Budget of 1858 will be presented to you balanced—all anticipated expenses therein stated. The proceeds of the loans will suffice to pay for war expenses. The public service, in all its branches, will be provided for, without our having to appeal again to the public credit.

The budget of war and of the navy has been reduced to the lowest limits, so as to keep up the cadres to respect the glorious so gloriously earned, and to maintain a military force worthy of the greatness of the country. It is with this idea that the annual contingent has been fixed at 100,000 man. This figure is 20,000 above the ordinary calls in time of peace; but, according to the system which I have adopted, and to which I attach great importance, about two-thirds of these conscripts (here is an omission in the dispatch.) The reduction in the effective strength will allow an improvement of the pay of the lower grades and of the rank and file, among whom the dearness of provisions makes itself felt. For this reason the budget allows a sum of 5,000,000 francs, to commence an increase in the smallest salaries of the lesser civil officials, who, in the midst of privations, have given an example of honesty and devotion.

We have not forgotten, either, the appropriation for the establishment of a transatlantic line of steamers, the establishment of which has been so long required. Despite this increase of outlay, I shall propose the new war-tax (*Decime de guerre.*) This abolition is a sacrifice of 12,000,000 francs; but in compensation, and conformably to the wish expressed at various times by the Legislative corps, I shall take into consideration the establishment of a new tax on movable property.

An idea of purely philanthropical had induced the Government to transfer the convict establishment to Cayenne. Unhappily the yellow fever, a stranger in those parts for fifty years, has arrested the progress of colonization. A plan is under consideration for the transfer of those establishments to Africa or elsewhere.

Algeria, which in skillful hands sees its produce and commerce make daily progress, is deserving of our particular attention. The decree of decentralization recently passed will favor the efforts of the Administration; and I shall neglect nothing to bring before you, according to circumstances, the measures best suited for the development of the colony.

I call your attention to a bill, the object of which is to drain the lands of Gascony. The progress of agriculture ought to be one of the objects of our constant care, for upon its improvement or decline depend the prosperity or the decline of empires.

Another project of law, due to the initiative of the Marshal Minister of War, will be presented to you. It is a complete military penal code, which unites in one code, by placing them in harmony with our institutions, the numerous and sometimes contradictory laws promulgated since 1789. You will, I am sure, be happy to attach your names to a work of this importance.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

At this session is the last of your Legislature, allow me to express to you my thanks for the devoted and active support which you have lent me since 1852. You have proclaimed the Empire; you have associated yourselves to all the measures which have reestablished order and prosperity in the country; you constantly supported me during the war; you shared my sorrows during the epidemic and famine; you shared my joy when heaven granted me a glorious child, and a well beloved son; your loyal cooperation has allowed me to introduce into France a regime founded on the popular wishes and interests. It was a difficult task to fulfil, and for which real patriotism was required. To secession the country owes institutions, to replace the license of the Tribune, and the exciting contests which brought about the fall or the rise of ministries, by a free, yet calm and serious, discussion, was a signal service rendered to the country, and even to Liberty, for Liberty has not more formidable enemies than the outbursts of passion. Strong in the support of the great bodies of the state, and in the devotion of the great majority especially in the support of that people which knows that every instant of my life is devoted to it, and to its interests, I foresee for our country a future full of hope.

France, without hurting the rights of any one, has resumed in the world the rank which was her due, and may with safety give herself up to everything great, which the genius of peace can produce. May God never cease to protect her, and soon may it be said of our epoch what a statesman, an illustrious and national historian, has written of the Consulate, 'Satisfaction reigned everywhere, and whoever did not nourish in his heart the bad passions of party felt happy in the public welfare.'"

[illegible] the speech the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, by order of the Emperor, called on the Minister of State to request the Deputies and Senators should state the last session to come forward and take the oaths. Their names were called, they advanced to the throne, the formula was read by the Minister, and each, holding forth his right hand, said "I swear!—I swear obedience to the Constitution and fidelity to the Emperor!" The Minister of State then declared the session opened for 1857, and requested the Senators and members of the Legislative body to assemble to-morrow in their respective places, in order to commence their labors. Immediately after, the Emperor first, and then the Empress, retired with their respective *cortéges* in the same order as they had entered. The sitting then ended, the assemblage separated, and a second salute of 101 guns announced to the people of Paris that the ceremony of opening the Chambers was over. The weather was beautiful, and the usual crowds were attracted to the spot to view the proceedings.

THE CHINA WAR.

Destruction of the Factories—Position of the British—A Steamer attacked by Junks—Our Regulations—Kidnapped Pensioners of Macao—Rumors—Threatened Destruction of Whampoa, &c.

Hong Kong (Dec. 20) Correspondence of the London Times.

At Canton the foreign factories have been burnt to the ground. The fire commenced about 11 P. M., on the 15th inst., and, although every effort was made to arrest the flames, it proved utterly useless, and all the houses were destroyed, with one exception, which, it is now been gutted by the Chinese. It was the result of a well-planned and executed scheme on the part of the Chinese. The fire broke out simultaneously at different points, and was aided by combustibles, fire balls and rockets, thrown from the suburbs. Many Chinese houses were also burnt. Mr. [illegible] Bailey, of the British Consulate, was killed by falling of a wall during the conflagration. No attack was made by the Chinese, who appear to have been fully occupied with burning the houses, but it is generally believed will be the eventual result. Most of the houses were vacant, but much valuable property has, nevertheless, been destroyed. Our Chinese and Manjackie exerted themselves to the utmost in saving property; but the spread of the fire was so rapid, that little could be brought away. Most valuables were thrown from the Dutch Folly during the fire, in order to prevent large bodies of the Chinese assembling near the scene.

The companies of Her Majesty's 59th Regiment are safe, and they are now strongly intrenched in the garden. The club house and church, being detached from the factories, remain intact, and are occupied as quarters for the troops. Our fleet holds the river, and Admiral Seymour has hoisted his flag on board Her Majesty's steamer *Niger*, at another place. Our position is therefore stronger than it was. No active measures of reprisal have been taken, the Admiral being apparently resolved to wait until troops arrive and then commence operations with vigor.

On the 12th inst., a Chinese steamer was attacked by the Canton junks, and had a running fight for some time, ending in her being towed into Whampoa. The pilot and one of the crew were wounded. A [illegible] was made to land the wounded at Whampoa, which was refused, on the ground that it was hidden from our Canton warehouses at much risk and expense. Before being [illegible] part of her crew were taken on board the junks. The junks then retired up the shallow creek [illegible] which [illegible] strength of [illegible] is too small for our men-of-war. Gunboats are very much required.

Mr. Cowper, Sen., a British subject, father of the enterprising owner of the Whampoa Docks, has been kidnapped, and no trace of him has yet been obtained. Some attempts have been made to injure our ships-of-war by sending down on them boats filled with gunpowder, but no harm has yet been done. Some rebel bands have lately taken possession of a large village near Whampoa, which was their headquarters in 1854. Although calling themselves rebels, they are mere banditti, and their object is plunder. They have been warned against interfering.

At Hong Kong there have been no disturbances, and measures have been taken for the public safety. The police force has been augmented, and a picket of the 59th Regiment is stationed nightly near the Chinese quarter. All Chinese are required to carry a lantern after dark, and between 10 o'clock P. M. and daylight none are allowed to move about without a pass. To the respectable portion this is no hardship, and they are quite alive to the benefit they derive from protective measures. The foreign residents are to be sworn in to-day as special constables, and a fire brigade is to be organized from among them.

The following circular letter, from the United States Commissioner, explains the present position and attitude of the Americans here. It clearly points to ulterior decisive measures, and it is very desirable that the great foreign powers should act in concert when arranging future relations with China:

"TO THE MERCHANTS AND OTHER CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, MACAO, Dec. 27, 1856.

His Excellency PETER PARKER, Commissioner of the United States of America to China, &c., referring to the notice of the 8th inst. hereby makes known that the reply of the Imperial Commissioner to His Excellency's dispatch of that date was received last evening, and that, with the semblance of a desire to maintain friendly relations between the two countries, the same disposition to evade obligation, misrepresent facts, and erroneously interpret treaty stipulations which for years has characterized the correspondence of Imperial Commissioners still obtains with his Excellency. Thus, the resumption of trade to any extent at the port of Canton during the existence of the local hostilities is not encouraged by the tenor of the communication now received, and means more simple than those now at command will be required to meet the emergency of the public interests of the United States in China, and the satisfactory and proper adjustment of the relation of the Five Ports is an event yet future. By order, S. WELLS WILLIAMS,

Secretary of the United States American Legation.

The Viceroy YEH has shown no desire to arrange matters; indeed, it is said that his power is now overruled by the train bands brought in from the country for the defence of the city.

Many rumors are in circulation; the only one I think worthy of mention is a report in the *North China Herald*, that a high Commissioner has been appointed by the Emperor to proceed to Canton and arrange matters to the satisfaction of the British, even if the concession of all their demands should be necessary. I am unable to trace any foundation for this, however.

Trade remains entirely suspended. Exchange here on London, 4s. 8½d.@4s. 9d.; on Bombay, 215rs.@216rs. Very little doing.

At Amoy, some alarm has been occasioned by powerful pirate fleets cruising in the neighborhood. Her Majesty's steamer *Sampson* has gone up the coast in consequence. The Chinese soldiery had become mutinous, their pay and rations being in arrears; but the mandarins having satisfied their demands, they returned to their duty. Markets for imports were overstocked. The inquiry was moderate, and prices declining.

Foochow advices are to the 19th inst. Tranquillity prevailed. In tea there was no change.

Shanghae letters are to the 23d inst. All remained quiet, and no apprehension was felt.

From the Friend of China, Dec. 20.

There is little of any moment to report, excepting some firing into the city from the Dutch Folly, Admiral SEYMOUR, for the present, reclines on his arms, as good policy, perhaps.

Reports from the north run that YEH has been suspended, and that the incoming High Imperial Commissioner has full liberty to admit us within the city. This report is not likely to be true.

Our news from Canton comes up to yesterday noon. Since the hot shot firing of Saturday night, there has been no more hostile demonstration. It is now pretty certain that Mr. COWPER, Sen., is alive within the town of Whampoa, and one of the elders has been released on parole, to institute measures for his release. [illegible]

Canton (Dec. 20) Correspondence of the Friend of China.

An attempt was made on Friday night to blow up the *Hornet*, but with as little success as the previous one on the *Niger*—indeed I have, for the powder did not all explode in the present case. The Dutch Folly is sending hot shell into the city all last night, creating a great hubbub among the Chinese. Notice has been sent to YEH, that unless Mr. COWPER, Sen., is given up by Tuesday morning the whole of Whampoa will be destroyed. Among the losses sustained by the burning of the foreign factories at Canton is to be regretted the irreparable one of Dr. WILLIAMS' printing establishment, including the large founts of Chinese type, and copies of nearly all the works which were issued during the twenty-four years the press had been in operation, and some of which will never be reprinted. Besides these, Dr. HANCE's valuable collection of botanical works has been consumed.

From the China Mail.

A feeling of insecurity has been gradually gaining ground in Hong Kong, both among the Chinese and foreigners, increased by a report now prevalent that the outlaws have joined the Government forces upon promise of pardon and reward, and will endeavor to fire the town. We are glad to learn that the Government has determined to embody the citizens into an armed constabulary; so that, with a strong guard of the 59th Regiment picketed to the westward of the town, and a heavy man-of-war at anchor in the harbor, (which it is to be hoped his Excellency Admiral SEYMOUR will see fit to order,) little danger need be apprehended, except from incendiarism; and against that the best safeguard will be an efficient fire brigade, now in course of organization in connection with the special constabulary, and to which the Executive Council has promised every assistance.

From the Hong Kong Register.

From a private letter, written on the day of the departure of the *Permosa*, 17th inst., we (*Hong Kong Register*) learn some interesting particulars. "The writer had a conversation with an intelligent Chinese scholar, who had lately arrived from Pekin. He stated that the news of the disturbance at Canton had reached the Emperor; that he was desirous of making peace with us, and had ordered that everything demanded should be granted. If there be truth in this, we cannot account for the line of conduct which has been pursued by YEH, unless it is that the Emperor's messengers have not been able to make their way through the disturbed districts. What the Emperor will think of affairs, when he hears of the destruction of Bogue and River forts—it may be the total destruction of Canton—we leave to wiser heads than ours to imagine."

THE REPORTED BOMBARDMENT OF CANTON DENIED.

House of Commons, Feb. 17.

The Earl of CARNARVON wishes to know whether there was any truth in the statement which had appeared in the public papers that at the departure of the last mails Admiral SEYMOUR had commenced throwing red-hot shot into Canton. As such a proceeding was usually regarded as the last resort to be adopted in civilized warfare, it would be satisfactory to the public if the noble earl could say the report was unfounded.

Earl GRANVILLE replied that he had no reason to believe that the report referred to by the noble earl was correct, but, on the contrary, at the latest dates the admiral was holding his position without adopting any fresh measures at present.

The Earl of Derby took the opportunity of giving notice of his intention to bring forward on Tuesday next a resolution respecting the recent events in China. He was not able to state precisely the terms of that resolution, but they would be generally expressive of regret at the hostile steps taken at Canton, as not justified by the circumstances, although his opinion upon that point might be modified by papers which he had not yet seen.

THE ANGLO-PERSIAN WAR.

Position of the British at Bushire—Entrenching—Apprehensions of a Persian Attack—Great Preparations at Teheran for the Continuance of the War.

Bombay (Jan. 16) Correspondence of the London Times.

Letters from Bushire down to Dec. 30 have arrived. Up to that date no attempt to recapture the place or to annoy our troops had been made by the enemy. They were reported to be mustering in considerable strength at no great distance, but nothing had yet been seen of them, save by a reconnoitring party of cavalry and horse artillery, who caught sight of a body of horsemen which rapidly vanished. Rumors of an intended attack are, however, rife in the camp, and our little force considered itself in a position to receive and repel it. One regiment, the 64th Native Infantry, held the town; the remainder of the force occupying an intrenched camp upon the plain in the neighborhood of the town, and the redoubt from which the Persians were shelled out by the fleet on the morning of the 10th. The health of the troops is said to be generally good, but the 22 Europeans had a large number of men in hospital. At present the climate is pleasant enough, the thermometer ranging from 60° at night to 80° in the sun at noon. And so this first instalment of the Anglo-Indian power in picking the time within the intrenchments, while day after day the great ships which convoyed it are spreading their canvas to the northerly breeze in quest of reinforcements. Those arrived, the advance will commence; where to and by what enemy to be impeded, time will show. Tehran and a Perso-Muscovite army are current words in the mouths of men.

A second division for service in Persia is accordingly being organized in Bombay to the very fullest extent that the not over-strong army of the Western Presidency is able to afford. General orders, remodelling the staff of the whole force, appeared yesterday in the Government *Gazette*. Sir JAMES OUTRAM, as you are aware, commands, with the rank of Lieutenant-General.

From the Bombay Times.

BUSHIRE, DEC. 24.—The trenches on the land face of the camp, which were commenced after the latter end of last week, are nearly complete, and the parties of [illegible] per [illegible] daily duty to perform tasks appointed by the engineer officer, and for which they are to receive the usual government allowance. We men feel a pleasure in working these cold mornings, and as the line chosen is not interrupted by hard soil or rock, the job has progressed as favorably as the most sanguine engineer could wish. An attack on our outlying pickets was reported this morning, and strange rumors of a Persian night attack are gaining ground. We have no fear of surprise, as our chain of sentries is formed on well-selected ground, and before men could scarcely have been collected on an expedition. Our fleet of transports is decreasing daily by the return to Bombay of the merchantmen. Provisions are not so plentifully brought in as it was supposed they would be, and the political agent has been obliged to issue a proclamation threatening confiscation of all boats employed in exporting edibles. In fact, it is evident, say what they will, the Persians are not reconciled to our rule as soon as we expected—yet time will show.

Bushire (Jan. 20) Correspondence of the Monitour de l'Armée.

The part of the army remaining outside the town is in wooden huts, exactly like those used in the Crimea. The head-quarters are on an eminence, to which the name of Balaklava has been given, and the inner bay has been designated "the Harbor of Sebastopol." Three days after the place was taken two Protestant Churches were established. They are in a new quarter of the town, called "Victoria City." A racecourse has also been established, and the first day's running was to take place on the 1st of January, the horses of the country being admitted to contest for the prizes. A few days after the installation of the troops a proposition was made to the General in-Chief to establish a railway across the town and the English lines, a distance of about two miles. The proposition was accepted, and the line is to be made without delay. A cemetery has been marked out, and surrounded by a wall. In the centre has been erected a monument to General SEYTOUN, killed at the taking of the town. It is formed of a pyramid of red marble, on the base of which have been inscribed the General's name and titles and the date of his death. Near this monument are the tombs of Lieutenant-Colonel MAZEE, Captain WOOD, and Lieutenant UTTERSON, all killed on the same occasion; and those of three other officers, who have been carried off by illness since the occupation.

Teheran (Jan. 10) Correspondence of the Nord.

Preparations for war are being made with the greatest activity. All the resources of the country are laid under contribution; the troops are being concentrated, the irregular militia convoked, and, finally, a *levée en masse* has been decided upon. A "holy war" is preached. The foreign representatives advised the Government to abstain from this appeal to fanaticism, but the Government persisted in its intention, while giving assurances that public order should be untroubled, and that the life and property of Christians should be respected. All the functionaries, as well as the clergy and the *mobmans*, assembled in the mosque of the Shah—more than 30,000 people covering the court and terraces. The meeting lasted nearly the whole of the day, and concluded with the reading of the firman of the Shah in four different parts of the mosque, so that the document might be heard by the entire assembly. This production, long and prolix, according to Oriental fashion, speaks first of the peace and friendship which reign between Persia and the other powers, with the exception, unhappily, of England; then gives an *exposé* of the circumstances which led to the rupture, and the people, in conclusion, are exhorted to fight and sacrifice life and fortune, if necessary, in the defence of their religion and country. The assembly dispersed tranquilly, but it is stated that some badly-disposed persons will profit by the excitement to create disturbances. The firman will be read with similar solemnities in the forty principal towns. Unfortunately, scenes of disorder are much more likely to occur in the provinces than in the capital.

THE TROUBLE WITH NAPLES.

Publication of Official Documents—Interesting Disclosures.

The official correspondence relating to the affairs of Naples, extending from the 19th of May to the 15th of November last, has been published. In the first letter of Lord CLARENDON in reply to Sir WM. TEMPLE, dated May 19th, we read as follows:

THE ANGLO FRENCH DEMAND UPON NAPLES.

"It is, then, in a true spirit of friendship that Her Majesty's Government would recommend the Government of the Two Sicilies to enter upon a new course of internal policy, to endeavor by general amnesty to rally round the throne those who have been alienated from it by a systematic distrust, and to inspire all persons, irrespective of their political opinions, with confidence that justice will be duly administered, and that their personal liberty and their property will be respected.

"The attention of Europe is now directed towards Italy as the quarter from whence, more than from any other, the general peace, now happily restored, is likely again to be disturbed. The Powers of Europe feel that they have a right to employ all the means at their disposal to avert a calamity so grievous as the renewal of war, and the means they may decide on adopting for that purpose will be justified by necessity.

Her Majesty's Government indulge a hope that the Neapolitan Government will take into their consideration whether it would not be prudent frankly and at once to adopt a new system which would relieve Europe from anxiety, and improve the relations of Naples with foreign powers. The present system is a barrier to the friendly relations between Great Britain and Naples, which her Majesty's Government anxiously desire to reestablish; and the Neapolitan Government may be assured that these relations would be rendered more permanent and secure by the adoption of a policy more in harmony with the spirit of the age, and would place the King's throne on a solid foundation by promoting the happiness and encouraging the loyalty of his people.

THE REPLY OF THE KING OF NAPLES TO THE ANGLO-FRENCH ULTIMATUM.

The following was the reply of the King of Naples to the ultimatum of France and England. It was addressed by the Neapolitan Foreign Secretary to the Neapolitan Ambassador in London, and thus it reads

"FOREIGN OFFICE, Naples, June 30, 1856.

You will have understood in brief, from my dispatch of the 7th inst., the communications made to me by the Minister of her Britannic Majesty here, in delivering to me the copy of a dispatch from the British Minister of Foreign Affairs of the 19th day of May last.

From the inclosed copy of that document, which I think it is necessary that you should have before you, you will observe that her Britannic Majesty's Government, with the idea of removing every danger of having that peace disturbed which the conferences of Paris have justly manifested a desire to guarantee, or of hazarding its duration, has assumed the purpose of showing itself uneasy in regard to the internal condition of the dominions of the King, our Sovereign, in order to give advice tending to suggest thoughts of a necessity for change in our administration, at the same time that it recognizes the value of the principle that no power has a right to mix itself up with the internal affairs of another State.

The English Government displays apprehensions for the stability of the monarchy, and for the peace of Europe, if the present system of our internal administration be continued; and it goes on to recommend changes calculated to lead us to a new course of internal administration, which, in its opinion, would contribute to put an end to any disaffection capable of disturbing the tranquillity of the kingdom and the peace of Europe.

It is very evident that the British Government widely departs from the application of the principle put forth by it, of not interfering in the internal affairs of another. The idea of wishing to justify the most open interference in the administration of these dominions by the allegation of alarm at symptoms of discontents and elements of disorder produced by the system of government, and which, moreover, are very far from existing, and at the asserted threatening aspect of Sicily, where it is wished to make every little incident be thought capable of rousing into activity the ill-repressed feelings of the people, goes beyond the limits of friendly advice, as you will observe; and it is equivalent to calling upon an independent government to measure the extent and direction of the spirit of its own people, in order to induce the belief in an alarm which does not exist, but which a foreign government can believe itself authorized in allaying.

Such suggestions tending to the maintenance of peace, can never be addressed with less justice or from more unfounded fears to the Government of the Two Sicilies, in the States of which revolution had been and always will be suppressed by the devotedness of the people to their Sovereign, and by the proper firmness of the Government.

His Majesty the King has given immoveable proofs of his clemency, and it is greatly to be deplored that those very persons to whom it had been exercised have constantly shown themselves incorrigible, and always ready to throw the country into disorder and consternation.

The English government must be convinced that the government of the Two Sicilies, scrupulous in respecting the independence of others, does not admit in any other a right of interference in the internal administration of the Royal States, and still less that of concerning the rule and the system of States.

All that is contrary to the object put forth of a desire to obviate and prevent revolutions. On the contrary, if any movement of public disorder may have occurred, either in Naples, or particularly in Sicily, it should be attributed to such interference in the internal government of another state which, by taking away the necessary moral power from the government, becomes the potent cause which has excited, and still excites, not only in the Neapolitan States, but throughout Italy, the revolutionary spirit which is especially allured by the miscalculated protection afforded to the chief agitators.

It is very much against his inclination that the King our Sovereign, in the present circumstances of Italy, where revolutionists, recently encouraged by foolish hopes, are in agitation, cannot manifest the effects of his accustomed sovereign clemency to the obstinate breed of the enemies of public peace; and he cannot have recourse to it until the welfare of his States and his own dignity indicate the occasion and the propriety of the same to his royal mind.

I am persuaded that the English Government is well informed of the perfect tranquillity enjoyed by this kingdom, and therefore I do not think it necessary, in order to prove it, to add arguments which could never be more persuasive than the facts.

You are authorized, Signor Prince, to read this dispatch to his Excellency the Earl of CLARENDON, and to give him a copy of the same.

[illegible] THE REPLY.

Lord CLARENDON, under date of Oct. 10, writes to Mr. PETRE:

"The reply of the Neapolitan Government was neither courteous nor satisfactory, and proved that the motives and intentions of Her Majesty's Government had been completely misunderstood; but, as the pamphlet impugning which it had created was not unknown to the Neapolitan Government, we had hoped that our abstinence from again pressing our advice upon the Neapolitan Government might have induced that Government spontaneously to adopt measures in accordance with the principles upon which the communication of Her Majesty's Government had been founded. Her Majesty's Government would have greatly preferred that such a course of proceeding should have been pursued, for they have no wish needlessly to interfere in the affairs of Naples, and a sense of duty alone impelled them to suggest certain changes and improvements in the internal policy of that Government. They accordingly waited in silence for several weeks, in the hope that more prudent counsels might have prevailed at Naples; but their expectations have been disappointed. A tardy apology for the first reply of the Neapolitan Government has, indeed, been received, not apparently suggested by a sense of positive error on the part of the Neapolitan Government, but called forth by reports received from Vienna and Paris. This apology, however, is just as unsatisfactory as to the main objects in view as was the dispatch of Mr. CARAFA to Prince CARINI, of the 30th June; and Her Majesty's Government, therefore, in conjunction with the Government of the Emperor of the French, are of opinion that diplomatic relations can no longer be maintained with a Government which rejects all friendly warning, and is determined to persevere in a course which is condemned by all civilized nations. You will, therefore, upon the receipt of this dispatch, prepare to quit Naples with the members of the legation, leaving the archives in the care of Her Majesty's Consul. Similar instructions will be addressed to the French Minister."

HORRIBLE CRUELTY TO THE NEAPOLITAN PRISONERS.

Mr. Petre to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received Nov. 1.)

NAPLES, Monday, Oct. 27, 1856.

MY LORD: I regret unfeignedly in this, one of my last dispatches to your Lordship, to have to record the physical sufferings of CARLO POERIO.

For some time past he had been suffering from a tumor on the spine, arising in great measure, I believe, from long confinement and low unhealthy diet, and aggravated by the friction of his chain. An operation was performed very recently upon him, and he is now, I am told, in a more satisfactory state of health. But, if my information is correct, and I have no reason to doubt, however revolting to humanity the fact, neither before, nor during, nor after the operation, was POERIO's chain removed.

More Traces of Sir John Franklin's Party

Capt. SHERARD OSBORNE has forwarded to the editor of the *Times* the following extract of a letter, dated Red River Settlement, Hudson Bay Territory, Dec. 8:

I received a letter from ROBERTSON by the last mail, and he expresses a wish that I should write to you by the first opportunity, and state more particularly about the reports we heard last Summer about some traces of whites being seen in the North. I have just returned from one who was at Norway House last July, and saw the man who brought down the canoe for Captain SWAYNE from Mr. ANDERSON, in Mackenzie River (district), stating that Indians had brought over reports to one of the trading posts in that quarter that Indians had seen two or more encampments of whites on an island on some point where ANDERSON and SWAYNE turned back, (in 1855,) and that one of the encampments particularly was quite fresh, supposed to have been abandoned a day or two before the Indians saw it, and from the traces thought there might have been about ten or twelve men. I could not hear of the exact locality further than that ANDERSON and SWAYNE were within a very short distance of the place where the traces were seen. I hope you have heard more particularly about the report.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Money Market.

TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 1857—P. M.

From the London Times.

The English funds opened this morning with a tendency to improvement, and, although the market was subsequently checked by a heavy sale, it presented at the last moment an appearance of considerable firmness. Consols for money, which closed last evening at 93¾@⅞, were first quoted 93⅝@¾, whence they advanced to 93⅞. A sale of £100,000 stock for delivery then caused a reaction to 93½@⅝, at which they remained to the official close, the price for the 5th of March being 93⅝@⅞. After regular hours, however, there were several transactions at a rise of an eighth, better prices from the Paris Bourse, coupled with firmness in the foreign exchanges, having imparted a feeling of animation. The Emperor's speech at the opening of the French Legislature was regarded favorably, although the announcement that the revenue of 1856 will suffice without loans was uncompanied by any statement as to whether there is a deficiency for the present year to be made up. An Imperial decree for increasing the issue of Treasury bills for 1857 appears to have been published yesterday, and some further explanations, therefore, are requisite to enable an opinion to be formed as to the exact position of the general finances.

In the Stock Exchange, to-day, there was no pressure for money, and lower rates were accepted until the heavy sale of stock took place in the afternoon. In the discount market there was increased ease, and the applications at the Bank were limited.

In the foreign exchanges this evening there was an advance in the rates upon Holland and Belgium. Other quotations also indicated an upward tendency.

Notwithstanding the great heaviness of the market for silver, and the apparent fact that importations of it from the continent cannot now take place except at a loss, gold continues to be withdrawn from the Bank to pay for purchases effected. Yesterday the amount taken was only £10,000, but to-day it has been £23,000. This continued drain would tend to revive the recent anticipations of the necessity of some new restrictions on the part of the Bank, were it not for the circumstance that its effects are still fully counteracted by an influx of sovereigns from Ireland and other sources.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Atlantic.] LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1857.

At to-day's market we had a better attendance of buyers than for some time past, and for WHEAT there was a good general inquiry. The business done, however, was only moderate at the prices of Friday. FLOUR was again unsalable, and quotations are quite nominal. Extra Ohio's, per ENGE, were offered at 32s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., without attracting buyers. INDIAN CORN, with some export demand for prime Yellow and White, was firmer, and met a good sale at full rates for Mixed and Yellow, and at 6d.@9d. ⅌ quarter advance on White. We quote—WHEAT, Red, 8s. @8s. 9d.; White, 9s.@9s. 6d. ⅌ 70 lbs.; a few retail sales of choice Red at 6d. 9d.@9s., and of White at 9s. 6d.@9s. 9d. FLOUR—Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31s.@32s.; Extra Ohio, 32s. 6d.@33s.; Western, 30s. @31s. ⅌ bbl. INDIAN CORN—Mixed, 34s.; Yellow, 35s.; White, 36s.@36s. 6d. ⅌ 480 lbs.

BEEF—The demand for old is quite inactive, and the trade is still depressed by the continued Government sales of naval stores. Really good new, however, would command a full price.

PORK—No demand for old; a parcel of new, "Van Brunt's," of very fine quality, is held for 92s. 6d. ⅌ barrel.

BACON—In good demand, at late rates. About 800 boxes offered to-day at auction, sold. Long Middles, Rib fat, at 52s. 6d.@55s.; and a few boxes Long Middles, Boneless, at 54s. 6d.@55s.

LARD continues firm, and to-day 70s. was made, "to arrive," for 60 tons up a week about due from New Orleans.

TALLOW—Quiet, both in London and this market, without change in prices. Butchers' Association, 46s.@46s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

RICE—Dull, at 4s. 7d. for common.

CLOVERSEED—In fair request, at 72s. ⅌ cwt. for fine quality.

COTTON—On receipt of the *Persia's* advices on Saturday morning the market became excited, and with little Cotton offering, an advance of 3-16d. ⅌ lb. was realized. About noon the demand slackened, but was renewed on Monday, when the full prices of Saturday were paid. To-day the market has been quieter, but prices ruled firm. Sales on Saturday, 8,000 bales; yesterday, 10,000 bales; and to-day 15,000 bales, more than half being for speculation and export. In Manchester higher prices are demanded, which checks business. Middling Orleans, 7 15-16d.; Mobile, 7 13-16d.; Uplands, 7¾d. ⅌ lb.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

Per Atlantic.] LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1857.

The receipts by the *Persia* and a falling off in the receipts, created a steady speculative demand for CORN at an advance of ½d. ⅌ lb. in American. The sales on Saturday the 14th, and Monday the 16th, reached 40,000 bales, with 20,000 to speculators. To-day the market is again quiet, the business being estimated at 10,000 bales. Middling Orleans, 7¾d.@7 15-16d. Uplands and Mobiles, 7¾d.@7 15-16d. ⅌ lb.

In the CORN market there is a fair inquiry for WHEAT at the full prices of last week, and for INDIAN CORN at an advance of 6d.@1s. ⅌ quarter. FLOUR dull at the above quotations.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

The China Markets.

[From the London Times, Feb. 16.

The telegraph accounts from India to-day present no variation in the rates of exchange at Bombay and Calcutta, except, perhaps, that the tone is a little less unfavorable. Under these circumstances, it is expected that next mail this side will take out about £600,000. From China the dates are to the 30th of December, being a fortnight later than those previously received. At Canton the exchange was 4s. 9d., showing no alteration beyond an advance of ⅛d. At Shanghae there had been a further decline of about 8⅝ ⅌ dollar, the quotation being 4s. 9d. The intelligence as to ship silver to that port is therefore considerably checked. The exports of tea to date were 37,000 chests, and of silk, 2,500 bales. The [illegible] in silk were limited, owing to the high prices. Purchases of tea continued to Foochow. The arrival of a commissioner from Pekin was expected to settle one of the difficulties with England, and hostilities were about five weeks; meanwhile, [illegible] refraining, as far as possible, from further operations pending the receipt of instructions from [illegible] had lately arrived, assuming a tone of the treaty, but it was [illegible] to be [illegible] refusal to increase the [illegible] facilities.

Latest Liverpool Service.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 18—1 P. M.

Messrs. [illegible] & Co. report WHEAT and CORN firm. FLOUR unchanged. Cotton—A quieter market at yesterday's prices; probable sales 10,000 bales.

THE CORRUPTION COMMITTEE.

Review of the Conduct of the Committee by our Washington Correspondent.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 3, 1857.

In yesterday's letter I sufficiently disposed of the charges of inconsistency and misstatement attempted to be fastened upon me in connection with my appearance before the Congressional Corruption Committee. I proceed to notice some other remarkable demonstrations made by the same extraordinary tribunal.

HOW THE COMMITTEE PLOT AGAINST OUR CORRESPONDENT.

It is a significant fact that, when the Committee came down to the work of finding some pretext under which to indulge their thirst for vengeance against your correspondent, they do not attempt to present any charge against me of contempt, or falsehood, or inconsistency. Thus they abandon those theories altogether. They could not maintain them without leaving the comparatively safe barricades of false intends and slanderous inferences, behind which they had been skulking along until now. They were willing to damn your correspondent, if possible, by making people believe they thought him infamous; but they knew that any direct charge to that effect, such as they reported in the case of four members of the House, could not be maintained, and must recoil upon themselves.

THE PRETEXT FOR THE REVELATION.

Still my punishment was an imperative necessity; and as the immaculate House of Representatives was sure to second their wishes on the slightest pretext, they ventured to report in favor of my expulsion upon the rather vaguely-couched declaration that I had been engaged in lobbying. Look at that paragraph of the Committee's report. It seems to bear upon its very face the consciousness of self-contempt, which its authors must have experienced when they assented to its publication. It is stamped with the very visage of a Jerry Sneak,—is destitute even of the merit of boldness, which becomes a good round falsehood. But let us see upon what basis the implied charge of lobbying stands. It pretends to have no shadow of foundation except in my own statement that I aided an old friend in passing a little private bill through the Senate, and that a gentleman, not a member of Congress, in view of personal services which I had rendered unasked, and others which I might render in the future—voluntarily offered me a small compensation in the event of the passage of the Wisconsin Land bill.

THE CHARGE OF LOBBYING EXPLODED.

It is not pretended that I ever asked any member to vote for either of these bills—and I defy the Committee to show that I ever did anything of the sort, or that I ever in any way directly or indirectly attempted to exert an improper influence in behalf of them, either in the House or out of it. I did not say anything from which the inference that I had been lobbying could be fairly drawn, and with all the malice of my pursuers they have been unable to procure a particle of evidence on that point, except what I myself frankly stated. How contemptible was it, then, to take advantage of my own frankness, for purposes of fraudulent distortion, to my injury! Even suppose I *had* privately advocated the Wisconsin bill, wherein would have been the crime, unless in the manner of doing it? No shadow of suspicion has been cast upon that measure. Nobody pretends to say that any taint of corruption ever hung upon its skirts; and I believe to-day it was as clean and just a bill as ever passed Congress. Be that as it may, I *never* used my privilege of the floor to lobby for it, there is no pretence of evidence that I ever did, and my published correspondence even, will be found entirely free from any advocacy of the measure whatever, when before the House, from and after the date of the profferred interest.

FRAUDULENT SUPPRESSION OF ESSENTIAL FACTS.

This explanation would not be needed now, except for the *suppressions* of essential parts of what I stated in this connection, also, before the Committee—suppressions absolutely vital, in order to give semblance of truth to the mendacious falsehood that I had been engaged in lobbying. In the first place, the fact is suppressed that *I myself wrote out the interrogatory* which brought up this Wisconsin matter, and requested the Committee to put it to me. It was outside of the Committee's province altogether, but I was desirous of telling the whole story in regard to myself, that I might put down the slanders of my enemies, and I knew that I had nothing to fear from the amplest statement of any transaction to which I was a party. But it was necessary to let it be supposed that this disclosure was *dragged* out of me

[illegible]

[illegible] Special Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican. [illegible] Friday, Feb. 20, 1857.

[illegible]

Resolved, That we express our unqualified approbation of Governor Geary's official action; that to his impartial and vigorous administration we are pleased to attribute the present peace and prosperity of the Territory; [illegible] the Union from a bloody civil war.

Resolved, That we cordially adopt, and will cheerfully maintain, the sterling principles proclaimed by Governor Geary's message to the Legislature, and that the following platform, extracted therefrom, is so admirably adapted to the present condition of Kansas, that we will maintain it at all hazards, with our lives and property: [illegible]

[illegible]

JAS. H. LEGATE,
JAS. G. BAILEY,
WESLEY GARRETT.

[illegible]

I think it necessary to make the foregoing statements, which you will find to be strictly in accordance with the facts.

Outside of this excitable, drinking place, you will see nothing but the best of feeling among the settlers of all parties, and here it is confined to a few rash young men who are so entirely irresponsible that war is the condition of things from which they can hope to reap the greatest advantage.

In speaking of these very persons, the lamented Buchanan, immediately before his death, uttered these significant words of warning: "How long," said the old veteran, "will our cause be injured by irresponsible, rash young men, who have no interest in this or any other country." Yours,

A NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.

GOV. GEARY'S OBJECTIONS TO SHERRARD.

The Missouri Republican gives Gov. Geary's Message, relative to Sherrard, and says:

We received yesterday a letter from a highly-respected friend at Lecompton, under date of Feb. 9, giving an account of matters already reported in this paper. The laggard mails kept back the letter too long. It however contains the message of Gov. Geary, in answer to an inquiry from the House of Representatives, as to his reasons for refusing to commission Sherrard as Sheriff of Douglas County. It was this message that Sherrard made a personal matter, and resented by cursing Gov. Geary and spitting upon him, with the supposed intention of killing him, if he gave him the chance by resenting the insult. The coolness and self-possession of the Governor undoubtedly saved his life. He passed on without deigning to notice his assailant.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
LECOMPTON, K. T., Jan. 21, 1857.

To the House of Representatives, Kansas Territory:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your resolution of the 19th instant, which was received late on the 20th, requesting me to furnish your body with a statement of my reasons for not commissioning WILLIAM T. SHERRARD, Esq., as Sheriff of Douglas County, I have the honor to state, that while I am disposed to accede to any reasonable request from the Legislature, I regard this matter as a subject of inquiry only from the [illegible] Courts.

[illegible]

I am instructed from the source from whence I derive my appointment to pursue this course of policy. The true interests of the people of the Territory require it, and it is sanctioned and approved by my own judgment.

JNO. W. GEARY,
Governor of Kansas Territory.

Census of Kansas—Election of Delegates.
Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.
LAWRENCE, Saturday, Feb. 7, 1857.

For the last week the Legislature have been considering the expediency of passing an Act to provide for taking the Census, and the election for Delegates to a Convention [illegible]

SECTION 1. Provides for the enumeration of all the free white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, by the Sheriffs and their Deputies, between the 1st of March and the 1st of April.

SEC. 2. Provides that if a vacancy occurs in the office of Sheriff, then the Judge of Probate for said county shall perform the duties imposed upon the Sheriff in this Act.

SEC. 3. Makes it the duty of the Sheriff, Probate Judges, or Deputies, to file in the office of the Probate Judge, in each county, a complete list of the qualified voters.

SEC. 4. Makes it the duty of the Probate Judge to post in a conspicuous place in each county, a printed list of the voters, so that it may be inspected and corrected by the inhabitants.

SEC. 5. The Probate Judge shall sit from April 15, to May 1, as a Court of adjudication, to hear and finally decide all cases of disputed qualifications.

SEC. 6. The Governor and Secretary shall be furnished with a copy of the revised and corrected lists, and the Governor shall cause the same to be printed and circulated among the people.

SEC. 7. The Governor shall then make the apportionment of delegates for each district, not to exceed sixty in number.

SEC. 8. The election for Delegates shall be held on third Monday in June.

SEC. 9. The County Commissioners shall appoint the voting places; *they shall appoint* the three judges of election.

SEC. 10. Provides for the appointment of clerks of election, and that duplicate returns shall be made, one for the Secretary of the Territory, and the other for the County Commissioners, and those having the highest number of votes for Delegate shall be declared elected.

SEC. 11. Every citizen residing in the Territory on the third Monday in June shall be entitled to vote, if he has resided here three months prior to said election.

SEC. 12. The census takers shall have power to examine under oath.

SEC. 13. Provides for the punishment by fine and imprisonment of those who attempt to influence the election by fraud or force.

SEC. 14. Any person voting who is not a qualified voter, shall be fined $100, or three months' imprisonment.

SEC. 15. Provides for the punishment by fine and imprisonment of the Judge and clerks of election adjudged guilty of fraud.

SEC. 16. Specifies the time the Convention shall meet and frame a Constitution. The first Monday in September.

SECS. 17 and 18. Provide for the payment of the members of Convention, Judges of Election, &c., four dollars each per diem.

SEC. 19. Provides for the forming of districts, and creates every border and river county which are open to the incursions of Missouri, into separate districts, while Shawnee, Richardson, and Davis, three of the most populous counties, are considered one district. In Shawnee County alone, there are twice as many Free-State voters than voters in either of the five counties which constitute as many districts.

SIGMA.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Chamber of Commerce.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce took place in Wall-street on Thursday, —PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were elected by ballot members of the Chamber: Messrs. ROBERT H. LOWRY, EDWARD CORNING.

Mr. JONATHAN STURGES was chosen to fill a vacancy on the Committee of Arbitration.

The President reported that he had received from Mr. MARCY, from the Board of Trade in Belgium, and from other public and private sources, reports and documents for the use of the Board.

Mr. MATTHEW MAURY submitted a resolution which passed unanimously:

Resolved, That a well-organized time and self-registering weather observatory in this City would be beneficial to the trade, commerce and navigation of this port.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to investigate the expediency and practicability of such an establishment, and report to this Chamber.

The Committee was appointed.

The President stated that he had received a memorial from the citizens of Oswego, addressed to the Legislature.

The object of this memorial or remonstrance is to prevent the adoption of a plan which has been countenanced at Albany of discriminating between the tolls at Oswego and in favor of Buffalo. Such a measure would be productive of great injury to the commercial intercourse between this City and Canada.

It was moved by Mr. BARSTOW that the memorial be referred to a Select Committee of Five, which was passed unanimously; the appointment of such Committee resting with the Chair. Messrs. PHOENIX, Barstow, Lowe, Stone and Phelps were so appointed to report to the Chamber.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, Esq., moved that the Committee be authorized to join in a remonstrance against the proposed change in the rate of tolls. He informed the Board that on a recent visit to Albany, he heard but one opinion expressed on the subject. The tolls on the Canal had hitherto been *pro rata*. But now the citizens of Buffalo asked that the tolls between Albany and Oswego should be the same as between Albany and Buffalo.

Mr. JOHN H. BROWN thought that this subject ought to have been proposed by the Canal Board to the Legislature. He thought the Chamber needed more information before the members could act intelligently. The motion to instruct the Committee was lost.

Mr. SAMUEL HOTALING stated that the toll on many articles of merchandise, exacted in our canals, amounted to almost a prohibition. He was opposed to the *increase* of the toll from Oswego to Syracuse to meet any emergency whatever; but would rather see the toll *reduced* from Buffalo to Syracuse to an equality with the toll on the Oswego Canal.

The toll on foreign salt a few years since was 10 mills per mile on 1,000 pounds—amounting to a total prohibition of the trade in that article between the seaboard and the interior of the country. Mr. JAMES S. WADSWORTH and himself had spent much time for several years in petitioning the Legislature for a reduction in such charge for toll amounting to about twice as much as the whole charge for the *freight*. The toll after much petitioning was reduced to 5 mills per mile on 1,000 pounds—and even now the City of Chicago, which is one of the largest provision markets in the world, and buys a very large quantity of foreign salt—supplies herself almost wholly with that article from the St. Lawrence River. The trade in that article so far as Chicago is concerned, was lost to the canals, and also lost to the City of New-York or Albany.

A member stated that the tolls from Buffalo to Syracuse needed reduction to an equality with those between Syracuse and Oswego. The trade of the canal ought not to be diverted to other routes. The subject then dropped.

The President announced that a report had been received from the Board of Hardware Dealers, closing with a resolution in favor of the Allenton and Port Clinton Railroad, and giving an unbroken gauge from this City to St. Louis, for the construction of thirty-eight miles of road between Allenton and Port Clinton.

Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL reviewed the proceedings in the Legislature in reference to the removal of Quarantine. That august body had been led to believe that there was something concealed in the wishes of the merchants of New-York. Mr. GRINNELL deprecated the truth of such an assumption. He called upon the Chamber of Commerce for a formal expression of their disavowal and of their opinion generally on the subject. If New-Jersey would not permit the erection of a hospital, it was necessary to establish a floating hospital. He would ask whether the Chamber agree with the Committee as to the propriety of the establishment of a separate branch of Quarantine at Sandy Hook for the management of yellow fever. A memorial signed by 4,000 persons, in favor of the establishment of such a branch, was presented to the Legislature, but uselessly. The plan provided that all vessels from infected ports should be anchored at the Southwest Spit, and all pilots bringing vessels beyond that point should be fined in the sum of $500, and that vessels from healthy ports should come up as now to Staten Island Quarantine.

At the request of the President, Mr. GRINNELL submitted his views in the form of the following resolution: "That in the judgment of this Chamber a Branch Quarantine for Yellow Fever only should be established and located on Sandy Hook or in the Lower Bay, during the ensuing coming months." He was in favor of the appointment of Commissioners and of their choice of a location for a permanent site; this was a *temporary* arrangement "for the coming Summer months."

The motion of Mr. GRINNELL passed unanimously.

Mr. GRINNELL moved that copies of such resolution be officially transmitted to the Legislature. Adopted.

The PRESIDENT adverted to the expected coming of the British Minister. A Committee was suggested to express cordial feelings towards that functionary on his arrival.

Mr. DUER adverted to the kind reception of Mr. Dallas in Liverpool. There was a cordial feeling on the part of the business people in Great Britain; it was desirable and proper to reciprocate it. It might do well enough for politicians to squabble and send away Ministers, but as to trade and commerce, the thing was disastrous. He suggested a Committee of ten.

The Committee were appointed—namely:

Messrs. M. H. Grinnell, J. G. King, Green, Royal Phelps, Morgan, De Peyster Ogden, A. A. Low, J. D. Jones, Tileston, Duncan. To this list, on motion, the names of the President and Secretary were added.

On motion of Mr. PHOENIX,

The Committee on the Post-Office were authorized to exert their influence at Washington to have it retained in its present position.

The Board then adjourned.

All Right at the Comptroller's Office.

The City Tax bill having passed the Legislature on Wednesday, the good old practice of paying everybody his due was yesterday revived at Mr. FLAGG's office. There has been a good deal of roaring around the Hall of Records for a month past—though not so much, the City's Cerberus says, as represented—but now, if anybody fears it is his province to be growling, [illegible] a grim, crabbed old gentleman, and a humbug, the head of the Finance Department has suddenly leaped into favor with "a large and unsentimental class of our fellow-citizens," who do the municipal drudgery for a good round sum.

We dropped into Mr. FLAGG's office yesterday, expecting to find him surrounded by a dense crowd of policemen and other officials, impatiently waiting to receive at his hands a warrant on the City Chamberlain. But no throng was visible, and indeed we failed to detect a single individual applying for pay. The Comptroller looked as though he had a clear conscience in what he had done, but was glad that the Tax bill had passed.

General Jackson's Gold Snuff-Box—Several Competitors for it in the Field.

Mayor WOOD, in his late message to the Common Council on the 16th ult., alluded to a clause in General JACKSON's will, which directs that the gold snuff-box presented to him by the Corporation of the City of New-York, should be given to that resident of this State who may have most distinguished himself in any war that should thereafter occur between this and a foreign country. The Mayor recommends that immediate action be taken in the disposition of this box, so that the presentation may take place on the *4th of July* next.

In pursuance of this recommendation by His Honor in the Board of Aldermen on Monday night, a Special Committee of three was appointed to confer with a similar Committee from the other Board to make the necessary and proper arrangements for the disposition *of the gold snuff-box in strict compliance with the request of the donor.* The resolutions adopted request the surviving members of the New-York Volunteers to assemble at as early a day as convenient, and decide by their votes in due form to which member of their corps, as being most distinguished for military service and valor in the late war with Mexico, the said mark of distinction should be given, in order that the said selection may be made in time to present the said box on the evening of the 4th of July. We learn that no formal action has been taken on this subject by the Volunteers, and there seems to be no prospect that any will be.

In the New-York *Sun* of yesterday a communication appeared over the signature of "William F. Hall, late Sergeant-Major U. S. Artillery," who therein declared himself an independent candidate for the interesting relic, and complained that according to the language of the Alderman's resolution, all others but members of the New-York Regiment were debarred from competition. He quotes the words of the will to the effect that the box shall be presented "to that patriot residing in this City or State who shall be adjudged by his countrymen, or the ladies, to have been the most valiant in defence of his country or his country's rights."

In April, 1852, a special committee was appointed by the Common Council, with instructions "to ascertain and report who is the person entitled to said gold box, according to the terms of the will by which it was devised to the City." It appears that the Committee did little else than call on the New-York Volunteers, as the present Common Council has done, to designate that one of their number who, in their opinion, was most deserving of the valuable prize. At that time the friends of Gen. BURNETT drew up a paper, which received the signatures of some of the Volunteers, recommending him as the happy man, not on the ground of superior military achievement, but solely as the representative of the corps. Further than this nothing seems to have been done up to Monday last, when the subject was revived by the Aldermen.

In the year 1849, Lieut. MAYNE REID of the New-York Volunteers, a gentleman now residing in England, and well known in literary circles, made application to the Common Council as a claimant under JACKSON's will for the bequeathed box. The subject was referred to a select Committee, and that ended the matter.

The celebrated snuff-box is of costly but democratically plain manufacture, and is held in trust by Gen. JACKSON's son, ANDREW JACKSON. By the records of the Common Council it appears that the following preamble and resolution were adopted by that body at a special meeting held in February, 1819, Hon. CADWALLADER D. COLDEN being then Mayor, in view of the daily-expected arrival of Gen. JACKSON in this City.

"Whereas, the Common Council of the City of New-York entertain a deep and grateful sense of the public services of Major-General ANDREW JACKSON, as a testimony of which, and wishing to transmit to posterity the respect they bear for his military achievements, the splendors of which have been surpassed only by the great and lasting benefits they have secured to the United States; therefore the Common Council, acting in behalf of the citizens of New-York, do resolve:

That the freedom of the City, in a gold snuff-box, with a suitable inscription, be presented to Major-General ANDREW JACKSON, at a Common Council to be specially convened for that purpose, and that an appropriate address be made to him by his Honor the Mayor, in behalf of the Corporation."

Another resolution was also adopted, providing for the execution of a full-length portrait of the old hero; this portrait is in the Governor's room at the City Hall.

On the arrival of General JACKSON in the City the special Committee of the Common Council waited upon him with the resolutions, to which he handsomely replied. The 23d Feb. was then named as the day when he would meet the Common Council, and receive the freedom of the City in the shape of the snuff box tendered.

Accordingly on the 23d, the Aldermen and assistants assembled in the Sessions Court room, now embraced in the Councilmen Chamber, where Gen. JACKSON was introduced, and addressed by Mayor COLDEN, who presented him with the gift of the corporation. Gen JACKSON replied as follows:

The distinguished honor which the Common Council of the City of New-York has conferred by my admission as a freeman of their City, is to me a source of the highest gratification, and will ever be recollected with feelings of the warmest sensibility. To be associated with those who have been distinguished for their patriotism and zealous attachment to the republican principles of our Government is the most exalted station of an American citizen. The approbation you have been pleased to express of my humble efforts in the field, command my greatest acknowledgements. For those sentiments am I indebted to the bravery of the troops I had the honor to command.

What I have done was for my country. Had I erred in the discharge of my official duty, that error would have originated in the warmth of my devotion to her interest, and a misapplication of the means best calculated to promote her happiness and prosperity; but to find that my conduct has been sanctioned by my Government, and approved by my fellow citizens is a source of happiness unequaled in the occurrences of my life; for the proudest honor which can grace the soldier, and the richest reward which he can receive for the fatigues, perils and privations of his profession is the approbation of a grateful country."

The snuff-box has done a great deal of good already in its day. It was a pleasure to the brave Old Hickory,—it has been the pride of his family; it has served as an excellent text to Mayors hard pushed for the subject of a message; has entertained military companies at loss for a better topic of earnest discussion, and doubtless will yet fall into the possession of some brave man, in whose family it will long remain a cherished heirloom.

Street Obstructions.

All New York is satisfied that Broadway is ever crowded and should be relieved. So, too, all who have occasion to pass through West or South streets, know that these business thoroughfares are next to impassable. The numerous flour, ship-chandlery and provision stores which are located there, all add their quota—sometimes necessarily, oftener not—to the obstruction of the sidewalks. But there is another nuisance which could and should be abated. On each block the side-walks are garnished with stands for the sale of fire-arms, cutlery, jewelry, hats and clothing, oysters, apples, candies, and songs. In many cases these booths stand directly opposite, with a space of barely four feet between, to admit the passage of foot travelers.

The impression prevails that these sidewalk merchants are permitted to carry on their occupations merely as a matter of charity to them. But it is a very profitable species of philanthropy, after all, on the part of the storekeepers before whose premises the walks are thus occupied. In some instances they receive for the privilege a rent from $50 to $400 a year. So long as this is allowed the ordinance forbidding the incumbrance of the streets will remain a dead letter.

Especially in the vicinity of our large markets is this evil felt. The market clerks have authority over the sidewalks within 300 feet of the market, and have the power to collect the rents for their use. Possibly they find it to their interest to rent all the space they can, without much regard to the public convenience. The police have often endeavored to abate the evil, by causing the stands to be removed, but they always spring up again within a few days, and the attempt has been abandoned as impracticable. The Corporation attorney is in our parts and [illegible] to just such matters.

The Central Park Appropriation.

In the Tax bill which finally passed the Senate on Wednesday, the $150,000 stricken out of the Central Park appropriation by the Assembly, was not restored by the other House, and hence the Park Commissioners must look to some other source for the means to pay for the projected improvements. The clause appropriating $50,000 for account of arrears was retained, and now the Park Police and others interested may go on their way rejoicing. It is probable that bids for contracts looking to the improvement of the Central Park, which, rumor has it, were to be opened by the Commissioners on the 21st of February last, will not see the light now for some time longer. The bill introduced into the Legislature a short time since by the Committee on Cities and Villages, as already noticed in the TIMES, providing for successive loans, not, however, to exceed a sum the interest of which shall amount to $100,000 per annum, is the last resort for the Central Park Commissioners, and they will doubtless bend their energies [illegible] in that direction until its fate is determined.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the article on City Improvement, "West Broadway" was inadvertently written instead of Church-street.

W. M. G.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, March 6.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 595, 591, 757, 792, [illegible] to 949.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 297, 1307, 1094, [illegible], 1297. *Part II.*—Nos. 978, 971, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1092, 1023, 1025, 1024, 1027, 1029, 1031.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 50 to 54, 57 to 60, 64.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM, March 5.
Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.
THE BALANCE DOCK NUISANCE.

John Hecker vs. The New-York Balance Dock Company.—This case, which it will be remembered is brought for the removal of the balance docks, to afford more room for shipping, was again brought up yesterday. His Honor remarked that he was inclined to think that the docks were erected contrary to law, but he would soon render a formal decision, with a written opinion, that the case might be taken to the General Term without delay.

Guyot vs. Beard.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Miller vs. Eagleston et al.—Referred to W. H. Robinson, Esq.

Hayward vs. Chalmers.—Referred to R. H. Bowne, Esq.

Catherine Root vs. H. K. Root.—Judgment for plaintiff; form to be settled.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Ingraham.
THE LIEN LAW—THE DUTIES OF THE SHERIFF WHO SELLS.

Reuse R. Randolph vs. John S. Leary.—INGRAHAM, F. J.—The Sheriff, having sold the interest of the defendant in certain real estate, which was subject to a mechanic's lien, by virtue of a judgment and execution in this action, refuses to execute a deed of the premises sold, upon the ground that he is only required to give a certificate of sale, as in cases of sales of the defendant's interest in real estate for ordinary claims, so that the same may be redeemed under the statute.

The act under which the lien is created, Laws September, 1851, p. 953, is silent as to the duty of the Sheriff in selling the defendant's interest in the premises subject to the lien.

The first section gives a lien for the amount upon the lot of land, to the extent of the defendant's interest at the time of creating the lien.

The fourth section provides that the claimant may enforce and bring to a close such a lien by serving a notice, &c., on the debtor. These provisions show the intent of the act to be the creation of a lien on real estate, which is to be foreclosed by a proceeding in the form of an action, which lien is to continue until the judgment is recovered and payment enforced by legal proceeding. In pursuance of such a construction we have heretofore held that a proceeding under this statute is an equitable one. In originally construing the statute we were compelled to adopt the opinion that, in the proceedings under it, the court must act as a Court of Equity, and that the remedy was one of an equitable, rather than of a legal character.—Doughty vs. Devlin, 1 E. D. Smith, 644.

And in Cronkright vs. Thomson, 1 E. D. Smith, 661, we also held that the proceeding was not to recover money from the defendant personally, but was a proceeding *in rem*, to foreclose a lien upon property; and in Gridley vs. Rowland, *Id.*, 670, that it was a foreclosure of a security, and formed no defence (until paid) to proceedings to recover the money in a personal action. See also Sullivan vs. Decker, *Id.*, 699; Carpenter vs. Jacques, 2 E. D. Smith, p. 571.

In Gayler vs. Clark, 2 E. D. Smith, 644, the Court directed the form of a judgment to be proper, declaring the sum due to be a lien upon the premises, and directing the sale of the interest of the defendant therein, &c.

In Althouse et al. vs. Warren, *Id.*, 657, Judge DALY, adopting these views, directed a judgment to be entered, declaring the amount of the lien, directing a sale of the defendant's interest, and that the Sheriff report, &c.

From a view of all the cases, it is apparent that from the first adjudication upon this statute the Court has been compelled to treat the proceedings as an equitable one, as *in rem*, and not *in personam*, and as only the foreclosure of a lien, and not the ordinary action for the collection of a debt.

The objection that payment of the judgment is to be enforced by execution, as in other actions, is qualified by the seventh section, which says the execution is to be issued for the enforcement of the claim *or lien*, and we have also held that the execution cannot be in the ordinary form, inasmuch as the same cannot be enforced against any other property of the defendant than the land subject to the lien, except in cases where a personal liability also exists on his part, and must specially direct the Sheriff what he shall sell in pursuance of the judgment.

I have no hesitation, therefore, in regard to the question now before me, in adopting the conclusion that the sale of the defendant's interest to be made under this statute was intended to be an absolute sale, in the same manner as under the foreclosure of a mortgage, of all the interest of the owner to the extent of such interest at the time the liability was incurred.

It was urged, however, in opposition to this motion, that the provisions of the R. S., 2 vol., p. 370, allowing a right of redemption on the sale of real estate by virtue of an execution, applies to this case.

That statute applies only to personal actions, and not to proceedings *in rem*, and the mere fact that the lien law directs an execution to issue to enforce the judgment, does not bring it within the purview of that act. The Revised Statutes apply to the case of executions issued against the goods and chattels of the debtor, and the form is prescribed to be against the personal property first, and then the real estate, and it relates to real estate held by the debtor at the time of docketing the judgment. Under the lien law nothing belonging to the debtor is to be sold except an interest in a specified piece of land, and then only as it existed at a time prior to the commencement of the action. The provisions for redeeming, also, would, in many instances, be found inapplicable to such a case, and the security contemplated by the lien law would be materially changed if such redemption is made applicable to sales under this statute.

But whatever view may be taken of this question prior to the act of 1855, there can be doubt of the intention under that statute. The first section prescribes the form of the judgment to be a direction "*of the sale of the defendant's interest in the land and premises upon which the lien exists, to the extent of the owner's right at the time of filing of the notice of the lien,*" and directs a distribution of the proceeds in part, and the surplus to be brought into court. It also provides for a distribution of such residue by the court.

The 4th section directs that such sale shall be made subject to all prior liens, unless the persons holding them are made parties, in which case the court is to settle their respective rights.

These provisions are intended more clearly to assimilate the proceedings under this act to the foreclosure of a mortgage, and I think it must be governed by the same rules.

It may be well doubted whether, under the act of 1855, there is now any necessity to issue an execution merely for the sale of the defendant's interests if no costs or other moneys are to be collected. The act speaks of sales of the defendant's interest under the judgment which specially directs the sale, and the change which is made by the statute, or rather the legislative interpretation given by that to the former statute might warrant a proceeding in this case, the same as in the case of foreclosure of mortgages.

The motion is granted and without costs.

For plaintiff, F. S. Goodale.

For defendant, Brown, Hall & Vanderpool.

George J. Wood vs. James T. Derrickson.—Motion granted with leave to defendant to amend answer in ten days on payment of $10 costs.

Margaret A. Stephens vs. Ebenezer Albert.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event, and with leave to defendant to renew motion.

Isaac C. Smith vs. Sidney A. Corey.—Motion denied without costs.

MARINE COURT.
Before Judge McCarthy.
STOCK COMPANIES—SACHEM JAMES [illegible] ACE GREELEY.

John Brady vs. James Clemson.—The defendant is sued as one of a stock company, under the act of 1848, making stockholders individually liable for debts of the company. It appears that a Mr. Donlevy obtained a patent for an improvement in typographical engraving, and he, with two others, formed a company—the New-York Typographical Engraving Company—and elected the defendant their Treasurer. They then tried to raise money on the stock, and, being indebted to the defendant, he, in company with Horace Greeley and others, conditionally subscribed for some of the stock. But not a share of stock was ever issued, or a cent of money paid in, and the whole Company fell through. The plaintiff had done some work in fitting up the office of the Company, and now [illegible] to hold the defendant responsible. [illegible] shows that the defendant never obtained any stock, or had incurred the liability imposed upon him, the court dismissed the complaint.

[illegible]

Before Judge Thompson.

Donovan vs. Fisher et al.—This was a suit brought by the plaintiff as assignee of one Campbell against the defendants for a supper furnished to them as a committee of the "Republican Festival," held at the Academy of Music last December. The plaintiff claimed $[illegible] as being yet due to him as assignee. For the defendants it was alleged that the whole matter had been a private arrangement between Campbell and Fisher, that C. was to have the privilege of furnishing the supper for these persons, and in part payment was to provide a supper for the invited guests; that he, not being satisfied with his bargain, now sued for this supper. These facts appearing for the defence, the Court gave judgment for the defendants.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The Recorder, whose sickness has prevented him from holding Court for the previous two days, (Judge Russell being absent in Washington,) was yesterday on the bench, though quite indisposed, and barely able to go through his duties. The following gentlemen were impanneled as Grand Jurors:

SAMUEL F. [illegible], Foreman.

[illegible]

The Recorder's charge to the Grand Jury was very brief. He drew attention to the law relating to *lotteries*, to the usury laws, the law against extortion, the election laws, the prohibitory liquor law—which is *now a dead letter*—and to other points as required by the statute. The Grand Inquest then retired to commence their labors.

Two youths named John McCormick and William Tribell, were charged with picking the pockets of Police-officer Daniel H. Murphy, of the Chief's Office, at the fire in Bleecker-street on the 10th February, at which Mr. and Mrs. Bosch lost their lives. The evidence was insufficient, and the Jury acquitted the defendants.

A courtesan named Margaret Young, was next charged with stealing $78 from Francis Vincent, whom she decoyed into a house of ill-fame. The Jury found her guilty, and the Recorder postponed sentence for a week to give her an opportunity of restoring the money. If the money is restored she will be sent to the Penitentiary only; if not, her destiny will conduct her to the State Prison.

Thomas Enright was tried for committing a savage assault on a countryman from Illinois, named Henry Evans, who came to New York in March 1856, to purchase a ticket for California. He went to the office of John H. Finnegan, Thomas Perry, and John E. Enright, and bought a ticket there. He soon found that he had been grossly defrauded, and returned to the office to warn any of his friends, who might make their appearance from purchasing tickets there. While waiting for this purpose he was savagely assaulted, beaten, and kicked by the defendant. The Jury found Enright guilty, and the Recorder, after forcibly dwelling on the cruel nature of the fraud, sentenced him to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The Court adjourned to this morning.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, March, 5—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are more freely offered, and are heavy. Pearls, $7 50; Pots, $7 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in rather better request at former prices. Java, 15c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12¼c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¼c.; and St. Domingo, 10¼c.@10½c.

COTTON—Is in fair demand and is very firm. Middling Uplands are now worth 13¾c.@14c.; do. Gulfs, 14¼c.@14½c., and other grades proportionately, ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in good request at strengthening prices. Sales have been reported since our last of about 10,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 30@[illegible] 35
Straight State	6 35@ 6 40
Favorite and Extra State	6 40@ 6 70
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 30@ 6 50
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 45@ 6 60
Fancy Michigan	6 35@ 6 50
Extra Michigan	6 55@ 7 50
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 55@ 7 50
Extra Ohio	6 65@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 10@ 8 50
Extra Missouri	6 90@ 8 50

Canadian has not varied. Superfine to extra commands $6 40@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; 850 bbls. were sold within the range. Southern is more sought after at old rates. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,700 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 75@$8 and $8 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited supply and request, at $3 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate supply and good demand at $3 31@$3 37½ for Jersey, and $3 75@$3 87½ for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. The latter brings $17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, but very stiffly held. Sales have been made of only a few small lots,—including ordinary Western Red (Spring) at $1 55 ₩ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet, at 90c.@95c. for common to choice, ₩ bushel. 2,600 bushels were sold within the range. Oats are in moderate supply and request, at 51c.@53c. for Western; 48c.@50c. for State; 46c.@48c. for Jersey; and 45c.@47c. for Southern, ₩ bushel. Barley is in demand and is held at $1 30@$1 40 for ordinary to choice, ₩ bushel. Sales 2,900 bushels. Stock quite light. Barley Malt commands $1 50@$1 55 ₩ bushel. Corn is pretty brisk and on the advance. There were sales reported to-day of about 35,000 bushels, at 70c.@71c. for unsound; 72c.@74c. for mixed Western in store and delivered; 70c.@73c. for mixed Southern; 70c.@78c. for new and old Yellow, and 72c.@80c. for White, ₩ bushel.

FRUIT—Sales were made, by auction, of 700 boxes Sicily Lemons at $2 20@$3 25; 2,000 do. Oranges at $2 00@$2 90 ₩ box; 67 bbls. Plums at 10½c.@11¼c., and 350 cases Prunes at 11½c.@15½c. ₩ lb.

HAY—We heard of sales of 500 bales River at 90c.@95c. for shipment, and $1 12½ for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—28 bales last year's growth were purchased at 7c.@10c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Is inactive at old rates.

LEAD—Has not varied.

MOLASSES—Is selling in small lots at unchanged figures. New-Orleans, 75c.@76c.; new crop Porto Rico, 58c.@62c.; new crop Cuba Muscovado, 48c.@53c.; new crop clayed Cuba, 42c.@46c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—We have nothing really new to notice in this line.

OILS—Are moderately inquired for at about previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is salable and firm. The transactions reported since our last consist of about 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $23 50 for new Mess, here, and $23 for do., to arrive soon; $23 for old Mess; and $18 50@$18 75 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9c.@9¼c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats appear in moderate demand, and are steady at 11c.@11½c. for Hams, and 9½c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in light supply and fair request, at from 10½c.@11¾c. ₩ lb. Lard is in demand at uniform rates. The transactions since our last reach about 500 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to strictly Prime, at 14¼c.@14½c. ₩ lb. Beef is more sought after at steady prices. The transactions since our last consist of 1,000 bbls., at $10@$11 for new Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50 for repacked Western Mess; and $16 25@$16 50 for extra Chicago do., ₩ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and firm at $22@$23 ₩ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and needed, at $20@$22 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, and is worth 17c.@22c. for Ohio; 20c.@28c. for common to very good State, and 28c.@30c. for prime to very choice do. ₩ lb. Cheese is in light supply and good request, at 12c.@13c. ₩ lb.

RICE—There were 450 tcs. common to choice, sold at $3 75@$4 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Attract rather more attention, and are quite firm. Sales have been reported since our last of about 600 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 8½c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—There were 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison procured at 27c.@27½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were pretty active, but shippers had any existing advantage. For Liverpool—Cotton, ¼d.@5-32d. ₩ lb; Flour, 1s. 3d.@1s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ₩ bushel; Beef, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₩ tc.; Resin, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 17s. 6d.@22s. 6d. ₩ ton. For other European ports, proportionate quotations.

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE IMPROVED POUDRETTE of the subscribers ONE OF THE BEST FERTILIZERS, as well as the CHEAPEST substitute for manure where there is difficulty in procuring sufficient for garden and farm purposes. Its chief recommendations are, that it is neat, inoffensive, CONTAINS NO SEEDS OF WEEDS, is very quick and powerful in its operation upon vegetation, and at the same time is so harmless that it can be put in direct contact with the seed or plant without injury, which is totally unlike other fertilizers. It will bring early crops of peas, beans, potatoes, sweet corn, &c., and for lawns and grass-plots is unrivaled. The small quantity used and ease of application render it very economical. The price for 1 barrel is $2; 3 barrels, $5; and $1 50 per bbl. for any quantity over 6 barrels, delivered free in the City. A pamphlet will be forwarded by mail, or furnished gratis on application. Address THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 60 Cortland-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY—New-York, March 5, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the subscribers to the stock of this Company that the second instalment on their shares is hereby required to be paid at the office of this Company, No. 20 South-st., within 30 days from this date, according to their subscriptions.

By order of the Board of Trustees and pursuant to their resolution passed 3d inst.

A. G. BENSON, President.
JAS. S. WETMORE, Treasurer.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE BY the subscribers is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet will be sent free to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., N. Y. City.

DRY GOODS.

ANOTHER GREAT SALE OF WET GOODS FROM AUCTION.

The balance of the goods from the late wreck to be sold without reserve, for the benefit of whom it may concern. The balance of the stock consists of

WET SILKS from auction at bargains.
WET DAMASKS at about half price.
WET LINEN SHEETING AND SHIRTING cheap.
WET NAPKINS, TOWELS, AND DIAPER, at bargains.
WET QUILTS, BLANKETS, AND TOILET COVERS, cheap.
WET BRILLIANTS, PLAID JACONETS, AND NAINSOOKS.
WET COTTON SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS at decided bargains to the public; all to be cleared out as soon as possible.

ANDREW G. COLEY,
corner Grand and Eldridge sts.

SPRING MANTILLAS.

We are now ready to exhibit the largest and most attractive assortment of new styles of Spring MANTILLAS, BASQUES, and SHAWLS. To be found in the City. Best terms—prices low.

E. A. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. [illegible]

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF DRY GOODS.

At the Great Sale,
No. [illegible] BROADWAY.
The entire stock.
[illegible]
All who wish bargains in
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
DE LAINES,
BAREGES,
PRINTED JACONETS,
CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERIES,
BRILLIANTS,
&c., &c.,
Will find them, at the above sale.
Under liquidation.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard-st.

Æquam [illegible]
JAMES A. HEARN
Has been a Year in his new Location, and has now
A RICH AND FASHIONABLE STOCK.

Silks, Real Laces, Embroideries,
Grenadines, Bareges, Organdies,
Jaconets, Brilliants, Calicos,
Silk Robes, Grenadine Robes,
Barege Robes, Organdie Robes,
In fact a general variety of
RICH GOODS,
Which he will be pleased to show his Customers,
No. 775 BROADWAY,
Above Ninth-st.

EARLY SPRING MANTILLAS.
At retail.
Will be opened this day.
BLACK VELVET MANTILLAS,
BLACK MOIRE MANTILLAS,
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
MOURNING MANTILLAS,
GREY SILK MANTILLAS,
GREY AND BROWN CLOTH TALMAS, &c.
Of all the newest and most beautiful Parisian fashions, just received.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

HOMER & KETCHUM
are exhibiting their
SPRING IMPORTATIONS OF
STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
GRASSES, PIQUETS, BUDS, &c.,
which are offered at wholesale only, at low prices for cash at
No. [illegible] Broadway,
corner Pearl-st., New-York.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. [illegible] Broadway,
Has now open a very superior assortment of
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR
LONG SHAWLS,
SQUARE SHAWLS,
SCARFS AND MANTLES.

THE RUSH.
THE RUSH.
For bargains does not abate. Read our advertisement in business notice column of this paper. Compare the prices and see who is cheapest. Make a memorandum of the number of our store and be certain you don't mistake the place.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

J. DERBY & COMPANY,
IMPORTING TAILORS, No. 8 Park-place,
Are closing their large stock of imported goods, the latest London and Paris styles,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at very low prices,
BEFORE REMOVAL.

STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S superior steel spring skirts, with adjustable bustle, the best article of the kind ever produced, can be found in all the first-class retail dry goods and fancy stores in this City and throughout the country. Patent applied for, and none genuine unless stamped with their trade-mark.

GOING, GOING, GOING.
The crowd increases. Improve the opportunity and make your selections while the assortment is complete. See our advertisement in the Business Notice column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Will open the
RETAIL BRANCH OF THEIR BUSINESS
In their new Marble Building, corner of Canal and Mercer,
On Monday, March 9.

BAREGES WORTH 2s. 6d. REDUCED TO 1s.
Challies worth 5s. and 6s. reduced to 2s. 6d.
Shawls at half price.
Nos. 244 and 306 6th-av.

WET DRY GOODS
From the late wrecks, at JEREMIAH LAMBERT'S, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., consisting of ginghams, prints, brilliants, linen toweling, and a variety of other goods.

CLOAKS, MANTELETS AND BASQUES.—Mme. PINCHON informs the ladies of New-York that she has discontinued working for Messrs. Bulpin, Brougham, and also G. A. Hearn, and she is now ready to receive all orders in her line of business from the ladies that will be willing to patronize her. The establishment, temporarily situated at No. 37 Lispenard-st., will be removed on the 1st of May to No. 56 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway. Mme. PINCHON will receive every month by steamer the latest manufactured articles, such as cloaks, mantelets of the latest fashion of Paris, and will inform the ladies of the day of the opening.

F. PINCHON, No. 37 Lispenard-st.
From the 1st of May next at No. 56 Bleecker-st.
East of Broadway.

MILLER & GRANT—NO. 371 BROADWAY, are offering their entire Embroidery stock at a great reduction to make room for extensive importations, with which they intend opening their new store, No. 385 Broadway, 3 doors above 4th-st.

MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

SETH J. EASTMAN. JOHN C. LLOYD.

EASTMAN & LLOYD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,
Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st., New-York.
OFFER FOR SALE:

CHOICE FAMILY HAMS—1,500 tcs. Stags & Shay's, Samuel Davis', Gardiner Phipps' and other celebrated brands.
MIDDLES—1,000 bxs. Long and Short Ribbed and Short Clear, Cincinnati cure.
PORK—New—1,500 bbls. Mess, Prime and Clear, City and Western. 500 half-barrels Clear, City Packed.
HAMS, 800 tierces A. E. White's and other brands Western, in fine shipping order.
GLAZED HAMS—300 tierces, an extra article for California. 20 do. do. Western Sour, canvassed for shipping.
SHOULDERS—100 hhds. Prime Western, Smoked.
LARD—1,000 barrels and 3,000 kegs Prime Leaf, New. 500 barrels and 500 kegs Extra Refined, for shipping.
BEEF—New, 3,000 barrels Rockaway and Chicago Western.
Extra, 1,500 barrels Rockaway's, Repacked, Superior.
500 barrels Country and City Prime.
Old, 1,500 barrels Chicago and Western Repacked.
300 barrels Railroad Repacked.

MACKEREL, CODFISH, AND HERRINGS.
ALLAN & ROSE,
No. 238 Washington-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE:
500 bbls. mackerel; 300 bbls. whitefish.
250 bbls. pickled herrings; 1,000 boxes smoked herrings.
200 bbls. pickled codfish; 300 quintals dry codfish.
300 bbls. scalefish; 300 sacks fine salt.
10,000 lbs. smoked hams, shoulders, and beef.
400 firkins extra butter; prime cheese and mess pork.
City and country orders carefully filled.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS
Unequaled still,
And sure to kill
Bed-bugs, rats, mice,
Ants, roaches, flies.
LYON'S Magnetic dust and Pills
Are used on dwellings, barns and mills.

LYON'S POISONLESS MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS—For insects and vermin, No. 424 Broadway.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
No. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

THE WARNER PUMP,
AND WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP.
Sold by A. W. GAY & CO., No. 118 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A PLANING MACHINE, A SECOND-hand [illegible] Woodworth planer; must be in good order and at a moderate price; communications, with price and description, addressed to P. & R., care of E. WILLEY, No. 19 Fulton-st.

KINDLING WOOD—BEST QUALITY, VIRGINIA Pine, delivered [illegible] Orders put promptly delivered. [illegible] No. [illegible] West [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at ONE and the other at THREE o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the DAILY, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS.

[illegible]

PUBLICATION OFFICE, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We understand that a telegraphic dispatch was received in this City, tendering to CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., the appointment of Attorney-General. We do not learn that he has as yet returned any answer. It will be remembered that a similar offer was made to him by President PIERCE upon his accession, and was promptly declined.

The United States mail steamship *Atlantic* arrived at this port last evening with four days later intelligence from Europe. On the 16th ult., NAPOLEON opened the French legislature in person, and delivered a speech which, from its pacific tone, has created general satisfaction in Europe. After reviewing the leading political questions of the day, his Majesty announced that the government had resolved upon a reduction of the national expenditure, and concluded by saying that France, having resumed her rank among the nations of the world, without wounding the rights of others, could now abandon herself in security to the grand rewards of genius and peace.

Details of the China news, of which we have already given a brief telegraphic summary, are received. The position of Americans and American interests, to judge from a circular issued on the 27th of Dec., from the Legation of the United States, seems to be far from satisfactory. The foreign factories, as previously reported, had all been burnt to the ground, but the statement that Admiral SEYMOUR had commenced to destroy the city with red-hot shot appears to have been premature. The Admiral is waiting for the arrival of troops, when active operations will be vigorously renewed. A rumor was current at Hong Kong that the Emperor had appointed a high Commissioner to proceed to Canton to arrange matters to the satisfaction of the British, but this requires confirmation.

The Indian mail brings intelligence from the British Expedition in the South of Persia. The English army was fortifying and entrenching itself at Bushire, where an attack was apprehended. Large reinforcements were being hurried forward from Bombay. Accounts from Teheran state that the Shah was making great preparations for prosecuting the war, and, as yet, offered no signs of submission.

The official correspondence in relation to the difficulty between England and France on the one side, and Naples on the other, has at length been published. We give elsewhere such portions as are material to the proper understanding of the points at issue.

In the United States Senate (Extra Session) yesterday, a Committee of two was appointed to wait on the new President, to notify him that the Senate was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. The Committee subsequently reported that the President would send a communication to the Senate to-day. Among other business transacted, a resolution was adopted to remodel the Standing Committees, reducing their number, and assigning seven members to the most important of them, and five to the others.

The United States Supreme Court yesterday gave a decision in the case of OGDEN and FELLOWS vs. SUSAN BLACKSMITH, executrix of JOHN BLACKSMITH, affirming that of the Supreme Court of this State. The plaintiff belonged to the Seneca tribe of Indians, and was forcibly ejected from the Tonawanda Reservation. The Court held that under the treaties for the removal of the New-York Indians west of the Missouri, no right was given to eject them forcibly. It is understood that an opinion will be delivered in the celebrated Dred Scott case to-day.

The Inauguration Ball at Washington on Wednesday night—the closing scene of the Inauguration ceremonies—passed off satisfactorily, and did not terminate until 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The new President and Vice-President entered the room about 11 o'clock, and were received with the greatest enthusiasm. Ex-President PIERCE was too unwell to be present. The crowd in Washington yesterday continued immense, but was gradually thinning out.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH's bill providing for the removal of Quarantine was passed through the Assembly yesterday. It was amended so as to require the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller to be satisfied that the anchorage ground is good, and so as to provide that the Commissioners may erect or furnish at once temporary accommodations, at or near Sandy Hook, for vessels arriving during the coming Summer months with infectious diseases on board, and making an appropriation for that purpose. In the Senate, the bill amending the present Usury laws was taken up and debated, but without any result.

The Senate Committee on the affairs of Trinity Church concluded the taking of testimony yesterday, and the counsel on both sides summed up, finally closing the argument.

The Canal Board yesterday received the Auditor's report on discriminating tolls and appointed a Committee, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, Comptroller, and Canal Commissioners FITZHUGH and WHALLON, with instructions to report next week.

We publish this morning further particulars of the affray at Lecompton resulting in the death of SHERRARD, together with the Message of Governor GEARY to the Kansas Legislature, giving his reasons for refusing to confirm SHERRARD as Sheriff.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening, a petition was received from some prominent citizens, asking that the lower end of the City Hall Park might be fixed upon as the location for the New Post Office. The subject was referred to a Special Committee of five to examine and report. The report of the Special Committee who had under consideration the proposed opening of a new avenue on the West of Broadway, for the relief of that Street, was presented.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, resumed the investigation into the management of the Third-avenue Railroad. A number of witnesses testified that there was not a better managed railroad in the City. The Committee closed the examination of witnesses, but will receive any written statement from a complainant if it be made under oath.

Yesterday Judge ROOSEVELT remarked at Special Term that he should soon render his decision in the case of Hecker vs. The New-York Balance Dock Company. This, it will be remembered, is a suit brought to have the dry docks removed as a nuisance—the plaintiff claiming that the space they occupy is required for dock room, and that the dry docks [illegible]. He also claims that their erection on the present site is contrary to law. His Honor intimated that he agreed with [illegible] their attention.

The examination in the [illegible] Railway fraud case was continued yesterday. There were no new developments in the evidence.

Dr. PHILLIPS, a member of the Academy of Medicine in this City, committed suicide on Wednesday afternoon at his residence in Eighteenth-street, corner of Ninth avenue, by swallowing hydrocyanic acid. He died almost instantly and without a struggle. He was 54 years of age—was born in Connecticut, but had resided in this City for many years.

Extorting extra prices for California tickets by unauthorized persons, who employ runners to ring in the unwary, has become a lucrative business, if we are to judge from the dozen or twenty cases complained of by passengers on the *Illinois* yesterday.

The revenue cutter *Washington*, Capt. FAUNCE, which has been on a cruise for the relief of distressed vessels, returned to port yesterday, bringing the captain and crew of a Providence vessel which was dismasted in the gale of the 3d instant. The Captain's statement gives the particulars of the disaster.

The lecture of Sir WILLIAM BOYD, which was to be delivered last night, was postponed on account of the weather until next Thursday, at the same hour and place.

JAMES MINOTT, arrested for a brutal outrage upon the person of Mrs. MAY, in Tillary-street, Brooklyn, a few nights ago, was yesterday examined before Justice SMITH, and committed for trial.

The New Dynasty.

Mr. BUCHANAN is firmly seated in the Presidential Chair. All the power, direct and indirect, of the Executive Department of the Government is in his hands. Its patronage, its control over legislation, its command of the Army and Navy of the country, the absolute, unchecked guidance of its foreign intercourse, the influence over the minds and the actions of men which high station always confers,—all these great agencies of power are at his command. If he be a man of even ordinary conscience, and if long participation in public affairs has not dulled his sensibilities, he cannot fail to tremble under a sense of the responsibility which the possession of such power involves.

Like all Presidents, Mr. BUCHANAN has been elected by a political party, and must be in office, as he was in the canvass, its representative. He is expected to administer the Government upon its principles and to distribute his patronage among its partisans. Whether this is in accordance with the theory of the Constitution or not, it is a necessity of the position, recognized by all parties and sanctioned by a usage which is stronger than law. Neither Mr. BUCHANAN's friends nor his opponents will expect him to depart from it. But in the discharge of the obligations which it imposes, there is large scope for the exercise of personal independence and the best qualities of statesmanship. Though he is the exponent of a party, Mr. BUCHANAN need not be its slave. While he consults its welfare, he need not become the tool of its caprices. His party advisers, in the Cabinet or out of it, though entitled to respect, should not become his overseers or his masters. President PIERCE has been, from the outset of his Administration, little more than the head clerk of JEFFERSON DAVIS: the precedent is one to be shunned, unless the result seems inviting. Mr. BUCHANAN's Cabinet is made up of respectable mediocrity. There will be neither temptation nor excuse for him to place the power of his office under their control.

Mr. BUCHANAN's Inaugural sets forth the principles upon which he proposes to base his Administration. We have already expressed our opinion of these declarations and of the terms in which they have been made. Contrary to custom, but with evident propriety, he puts the question of Slavery in the Territories in the foreground of the picture. It was the pivot of the election. It was preëminently the topic upon which the people of the Union were divided. Mr. BUCHANAN cannot doubt the sentiment of the great body of the people of the Free States upon this subject. He can scarcely believe them indifferent to its solution, or disposed to waive their opinions upon it out of deference to the convenience of any person or the necessities of any party. He assumes that the whole controversy has been settled by the Nebraska bill. President PIERCE, in his Inaugural, assumed that a similar controversy, in his day, had been settled by the Compromise Measures of 1850. He was the principal agent in falsifying his own prediction, and it is possible for Mr. BUCHANAN to fall into the same mistake. Whether the Nebraska bill has, or has not, settled the contest concerning the extension of Slavery, will depend entirely upon the fidelity with which its provisions are carried into practical effect: and this again depends upon the action which Mr. BUCHANAN himself may take in protecting them against invasion.

We have seen no reason to change the opinion we have always expressed, that when the Constitution charged Congress with the duty of making all needful rules and regulations concerning the Territories, it conferred upon it full power to prohibit Slavery from them at its discretion. But we are compelled to regard this position as having been, at least for the present, disavowed and repudiated in the practical administration of the Government. No such power will be exercised by Congress, whether it exists or not, for the exclusion of Slavery from any of the Territories of the United States. The principle of Popular Sovereignty has been adopted into the actual working of the Government:—and we, therefore, accept it as a fact, whatever may be our opinion of it as a principle. What remains is to insist upon *its fair and full enforcement*. If the people of Kansas are to settle the question of Slavery for themselves, they must be permitted to do it actually as well as nominally. Their will must be fairly expressed,—without interference from any quarter, and the legislation of the Territory must be based upon it. The people of the whole country will demand at Mr. BUCHANAN's hands a prompt, faithful and energetic use of all the power at his command to secure freedom and independence for the people in the exercise of their suffrage, and to prevent any defeat of their will by fraud or force.

If this shall be done we think with the President that future controversies upon this particular aspect of the Slavery question may be avoided. But if the principle of Popular Sovereignty shall be hereafter, as it has been hitherto, used simply as a pretext under cover of which Slavery is to be planted in the new Territories, without practical regard to the actual will of their inhabitants, the contest will inevitably be renewed in a form far more formidable than any it has yet assumed.

An Augean Stable.

There are many anomalies, and paradoxes, and singularities, and evils, and abuses in our social system; even here, on soil sacred to Democracy,—but we confess, strange as the avowal may seem, that there is not one of them, Slavery excepted, which seems to us so calculated to bring our name and memory into disrepute with "foreign nations and the next age," as that organ of opinion known as the New-York *Herald*. It furnishes, probably, the first instance upon record, in the whole history of the Fourth Estate, of a widely circulated journal, devoting its whole energies to the true and faithful expression of the feelings and thoughts of the blackguardism of a great nation, and the diligent preservation of the slang of the streets. With the opinions and policy of the paper we have nothing to do. The dishonesty and worthlessness of both one and the other have been so often exposed, that it were a bootless task to repeat the operation. It would be a work of sheer supererogation to come forward before the world and charge it with insincerity, venality, or inconsistency. We should as soon think of announcing that the Dutch had conquered and occupied Holland.

Our object is not to call the public attention to the fact of its being what it is, but to the, if possible, more deplorable fact, that it forms the only mental food of a tolerably large class of the population of this City. It familiarizes them day by day with ribaldry and scurrility, the scandal of stews, and the *argot* of thieves and "short boys." It wages, unrelenting war against the supposition that any man in America is a whit purer, honester, or better than itself, and would fain persuade the public that the only possible change which can take place in the condition of mankind, is the substitution of one species of wickedness for another. In its classification of the human race, clergymen are promoters of murder and adultery, as in the Burdell case; all political opponents are stock jobbers; all abolitionists are corrupt hypocrites; all women are frail and need showing up. The only real apostles and evangelists are the *Herald* reporters, who, with agile steps and ready pens, watch over the destinies of the Union and the reputation of the citizens of New-York.

We seriously recommend this subject to the attention of the religious and literary world. There is in England a Society for Discountenancing Vice, and another for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. Were the *Herald* a London paper the combined action of these two bodies would long ago have extinguished it—though we doubt whether morality in England was ever at so low an ebb as to have rendered the birth or growth of such an abortion possible. The British have aristocracy and feudalism to fight against, but the leading journals, whatever their political vagaries, are distinguished by good English, good taste, and respect for decency and for private character. The New-York Press has for years been working steadily into a position worthy of the morning papers of a great metropolis, and if it were not disgraced by the *Herald*, might now take rank with, and, in many points, above any press in the world. As matters stand, turn which way we will, the damning fact meets us that one of our largest and most widely-circulated journals is written and compiled expressly to suit the atmosphere of grog-shops, bar-rooms, and back slums. Every bit of slang introduced into the language by "shoulder-hitters" and drunken apprentices, is greedily transferred to its columns and presented to Europe as American English. Its correspondents in Washington telegraph that the "New-York Hotel clique are gassing and *blowing*" in the Capitol. We learn by a recent number that Senator SEWARD is gone back to Auburn "to see how his partnership in that grog and paint store is succeeding—grog and groggeries are looking up of late." Next, that the "TIMES nest of stock gamblers will be attended to in due time." These individuals, we are informed, "do business in country Banks, hotels, old Churches and broken-down Railroads, and all sorts of fancy stocks." In the same number the *Tribune* is rebuked for its "vulgarity," and all this in a series of diminutive "leaders." In the same number Mr. BUCHANAN is lauded to the skies, all opinions expressed to the contrary during the recent campaign in any wise notwithstanding.

We recommend the whole establishment cordially to the attention of the humane, the pious, the learned, and the patriotic. It will furnish all these with work enough. The abuse has now been of such long standing, that many earnest men have begun to doubt whether its existence is not too high a price to pay for a free press. That the evil, like all other evils whose duration is dependent upon public ignorance and vice, will, in the long run, cure itself, we don't doubt, but in the meantime incalculable mischief may be done. We do not allude so much to the number of persons whom it may delude into the investment of their little all in imaginary lead mines, as to the demoralizing influence it is exercising upon the minds of the young, or ignorant, or half-educated, who in one month's perusal of its columns are led naturally into the conclusion that all men are cheats, swindlers and hypocrites, all women sly prostitutes—that all morality is all humbug, all religion humbug, and the *Herald* the one thing needful.

Two agencies ought to be used with effect to abate the nuisance. One is the dispatch of a gifted town missionary to the *Herald* office, with a good supply of the best ethical works of the day, a judicious distribution of which, combined with his own expostulations, would, we think, produce in a short time decidedly beneficial results. The second is the allocation by the leading religious bodies of the city of some portion of their funds to the republication of the *Herald* articles of every two months, in parallel columns, in order to show its various changes of opinions and contradictions—with all bad grammar, bad English, slang, obscenity and slander, marked in Italics. We confess we know of no other way of counteracting the effects produced at present upon the minds of the unlearned and unstable by the outrageous insults which it daily offers to the common sense, good faith and good taste of the community.

ANOTHER POKE AT ARROWSMITH.—Mr. CUYLER, of the Georgia Central Railroad, has been at the trouble of sending to the London *Times* a long batch of affidavits to disprove the assertions of Mr. ARROWSMITH, [illegible] interest in Mr. C[illegible] the author of the [illegible] respectable Liv[illegible] who has hereto[illegible] supposed [illegible] written it, but [illegible]. The official [illegible] ments and affidavits [illegible] by Mr. C[illegible] must be sufficient [illegible] alous of our cousins [illegible] Atlantic, that they ha[illegible] Mr. ARROWSMITH.

The Persian War.

It is a great misfortune to be ignorant of Geography, and yet it must be confessed that most of us are miserably informed in that direction. We hear, for instance, of the Persian war; of Herat, Candahar, Bushire, and DOST MOHAMMED—and we get a vague impression of places heard of in school-days as somewhere in Afghanistan or Persia, and of muffled riders on fast horses with javelins. Some of us have seen pictures in the *Illustrated News* of cannon carried on the backs of elephants through the mountains, and have read gossip about a quarrel between the English Envoy and the Court of Teheran. The general conclusion, without much further trouble, is, that the English Government are carrying out the usual policy in India of "annexing," and that a quarrel has been picked for the purpose, about some foolish insult, with a weak neighbor. The first prizes are, perhaps, to be those petty cities, whose names we hear so vaguely.

This popular theory on this side of the Atlantic may prove its truth; but there are some elements in the present struggle which are quite overlooked. To understand them, we must request our readers to refresh their memory with a glance at the map of that country. They will see even in COLTON, that, between Persia and the British Empire, lies the country of Afghanistan. In the northwestern part of this latter country, among high mountains, near the borders of Persia, is Herat. Again, on the southeast of this, is Candahar. If they will trace the fine lines, representing roads, they will observe that, while numbers of these diverge from Candahar towards the Indus and the English possessions, only one or at most two, conduct from it to Herat, and certainly but one west of Herat to the Caspian. This last, it will be seen, even on the map, passes through many mountain ridges, and has the appearance even there of no easy passage. Its terminus at the west some 450 miles, is Astrabad on the Caspian. This road, winding through frightful mountain passes and over arid plains, with hardly a spring to be found, is a historic road. Over it have marched all the conquerors of Asia coming from the North and West. Here ALEXANDER led his victorious legions; here swarmed the hosts of TAMERLANE, of JENGHIS KAN and the fiery Mussulmans. There is no other great approach to the rich spoils of India from the region of the Caspian Sea. Astrabad is now a Russian station; an army of 50,000 men is in camp there, and the foundation of a Navy is laid. From this point, up the Volga, by lakes and streams, 150 steamers ply even to St. Petersburg. Whatever power holds Herat, holds the key of India.

If Russia advances her armies one-half the distance over which she marched them to reach the field of battle in the Crimea, she is in possession of the city which commands the grand road of conquest connecting the West and East of Asia; the road which ends on the plains of Hindoostan. Four hundred miles—for she has already extended her range of occupation—separate the Russian army from the Kings of India.

The only barriers thus far, have been the nature of the country and the opposition of the Persian Government. To overcome the first, it is reported that already a line of wells is being built into the desert; and for the second, the unfortunate squabbles of Mr. MURRAY, the English Minister, with the Persian Court, seem to be in a fair way of removing it also.

Persia is also—contrary to express treaty-stipulations—seeking to gain possession of Herat, which had been an independent Principality. The English Government have acted with the usual wise self-interest and unscrupulous ambition which have characterized so long its vigorous policy towards the Asiatic tribes. It does not wait for explanations or apologies. Mr. MURRAY's difficulties, and the suspected intention to infringe on the Treaty by the Court of Teheran, are at once seized upon as causes of offence by the Government, and War is pushed into Persia without further ceremony. Candahar is occupied—Herat is so threatened, that it must either become a British City or be placed under the rule of some tributary Prince.

Bushire, situated far up the Persian Gulf, and commanding the future terminus of the "Euphrates railroad," is taken and occupied. Through all the apparently warlike movements, there is the usual wise consideration of English diplomacy of the future directions of trade. The new and rich channel of business and travel, which a decade may see opened from the Persian Gulf to the "gates of Syria," and the Mediterranean, must be especially guarded. The vast market beyond the Indus each day, by railroads and improved navigation, to be brought nearer English manufacturers, must at all hazards be protected from war and invasion. The English *diplomats* and officials have taken the bull by the horns, and probably prevented a long war by these vigorous measures.

It is no part of their design to "annex" Persia, or to weaken her. The breaking up of the Persian monarchy would only be bringing nearer the inevitable day, always darkly looming before the British power in Asia, when their colossal enemy with the hosts of Asiatic tribes shall at length meet them in desperate struggle for the empire of India. Persia for the present is a barrier. Before that day comes, a wise government, the connection of railroads, the training of a native army, and the benefits of civilization, may have secured firmly to England the Hindoo people, and rendered the Empire impregnable.

The present struggle, which, according to our latest information, is coming quietly and successfully to a close, is, in fact, the most momentous one to England which her Indian possessions have ever passed through. She still holds the "key of India," and the power which covets it, weakened by previous defeat, is not yet able to pass the four hundred miles of desert to grasp it.

OUR NOBLE SELVES.—Self-praise is proverbially a [illegible] commodity, and, in general, does not make a very deep impression on others. It is very well on such occasions as the Fourth of July to adopt in our national liturgy a little self-glorification, but, in ordinary times, it is better to let our acts speak for us. If we are the smartest nation in all creation, all creation will be ready enough to give us full credit for it; and we may spare ourselves the trouble of blowing our own trumpet, which is an ungracious thing to do at the best of times. The Richmond *Enquirer*, in bestowing a parting benediction upon President PIERCE, sums up the glories of his administration, and in an ecstacy of delight exclaims:

"The American people have attained a pinnacle of prosperity and power, that towers high above every other nation of the earth, and still points on to a prouder and nobler destiny, not only for our own country, but for the savage as well as civilized world."

The American people have done pretty well, considering the short time they have been doing business on their own account; but, what prouder or nobler destiny can they hope for than to tower high over every other nation of the earth? We are super-civilized, according to the *Enquirer*, and will yet do something for "the savage as well as civilized world," besides "our own country." In the meanwhile we are availing ourselves to a pretty considerable extent of the superior civilization of the rest of the world, which furnishes us with an immense quantity of the elegancies, luxuries, refinements and necessaries of life which, with all our towering greatness, we are unable to produce. When we commence boasting of our superiority to all the other nations of the earth, it might be profitable to take an unprejudiced view of the points in which we must acknowledge our inferiority.

A SENSITIVE HEBREW.—We publish elsewhere a communication from "A Modest Jew," who does his tribe and ourselves the injustice of assuming that the name of Jew is in itself a reproach. He assumes that when we mentioned that our representative at the Hague was a German Jew, we intended it as a mark of disrespect to that gentleman to mention the fact of his being one of the descendants of Abraham. But the assumption is purely gratuitous; it is the fault of the Jews themselves in supposing that an insult is intended when they are called Jews; they alone seem to feel conscious of any offence in the appellation.

We are constantly in the receipt of angry letters from sensitive Hebrews who seem to feel themselves wronged whenever any one of their tribe is alluded to as a Jew in our columns, and resent it as Shylock did, when Antonio spat upon his Jewish gaberdine. They insist that the religion of everybody shall be mentioned, as well as of themselves. But it is not as religionists that Jews are spoken of, but as belonging to a peculiar race, and we do not at all comprehend the cause of their sensitiveness. Our "modest Jew" wishes us to mention the religion of the other diplomatists whom we alluded to in connection with Mr. BELMONT, our Chargé at the Hague. We comply with his request. Messrs. O'SULLIVAN and SOULE are Roman Catholics, and Mr. OWEN, our Chargé at Naples, was long time a coadjutor with FANNY WRIGHT, and notorious for having no religion at all, or at least he professed not to have any.

THE BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY—SENSIBLE AT LAST. The owners of the Brick Church property have offered it for sale at auction. The sale takes place next Thursday. If they had done this a year ago they would have saved the interest of their money. Waiting upon the Government for eight or ten months generally proves a losing operation. In this instance, however, there are some advantages to be taken into the account. It has enabled them to perfect their title, and also to avail themselves of the general increase in the value of property in the business sections of the City. There are seven lots in the block, and they will probably sell for considerably more than they were offered for to the Government.

WHAT IS A VENAL PRESS?—The *Herald* expresses a desire to know what a venal press is. If it has any desire to be enlightened on that subject, an application to any of the theatrical managers of this City would elicit some interesting and accurate information. A press which keeps a job-office, and, by the sheer force of scurrility, compels timid managers to give it their job printing, approaches very nearly to the popular idea of a venal press.

PENNSYLVANIA SENATOR.—The *Pennsylvanian* states that a protest against the election of Senator CAMERON, signed by 15 Democratic members of the Senate, and 48 of the House, has been forwarded to Senator BIGLER for presentation to the Senate of the United States. The names wanting are those of absent members. The points made against his admission are: 1. That he had not a concurrent majority of both branches. 2. The want of notice of the appointment of Tellers; and 3. A charge of fraud and corrupt influence on the part of Mr. CAMERON to procure his election. It is stated that Senator BIGLER will press the matter upon the consideration of the Senate, and endeavor to secure his colleague's rejection.

AGRICULTURAL.—The Committee of the United States Agricultural Society have issued a notice of the Fifth Annual Fair for the trial of Agricultural Implements and Machinery, to be held at Louisville, Ky., in the coming Autumn. Inventors and manufacturers both in this country and abroad are invited to participate. A separate trial of reapers and mowers will be provided for at the appropriate season. All communications on the subject should be addressed to HENRY S. OLCOTT, Esq., at the American Institute, New-York.

Union and Harmony.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I perceive that "a Virginian" proposes through the Richmond *Enquirer* to raise money enough by subscription to purchase a farm in Virginia, to which President PIERCE may retire upon laying aside the cares of office. The writer proposes to contribute $100 towards this object upon the completion of the subscription.

Our Southern friends must not be left to suppose that the North does not sympathize with them in this laudable object. If they will consent to make the subscription general, I venture to predict that New-Hampshire alone will give *twice* as much towards it as all the Southern States. For my own part I will cheerfully subscribe $200, and the only condition I would insist upon is that, when the Southern farm shall be bought, Ex-President PIERCE shall remain upon it during the residue of his natural life.

I send you my name as a guarantee of my good faith in making this offer. NEW-ENGLAND.

Prof. TAYLER LEWIS, of Union College, has accepted the invitation to deliver the Annual Address before the Society of Inquiry of Union Theological Seminary, in May next.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] as the heroine. It is her most difficult part, and will undoubtedly prove attractive. "The Child of the Regiment" is in rehearsal, and will probably be produced on Monday.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS.

Mr. THALBERG gave another of his concerts last evening at Niblo's Saloon. There is a peculiarity about these entertainments which [illegible] we have experienced in this country [illegible] unequivocal success. Mr. THALBERG modestly places himself in the background, and secures the services of a number of artists, each of whom is entitled to consideration and patronage from the public. The [illegible] genius displayed in thus combining the [illegible] feature of the entertainment—the performance of M. THALBERG—is remarkable [illegible] than four *prima donne* assisted [illegible] D'ANGRI, Mlle. PARODI, Mme. FABBRI STRAKOSCH and Mme. JOHANNSEN. [illegible] under Mr. STRAKOSCH, and Mr. [illegible] a violin solo. [illegible]

Mr. THALBERG played with [illegible]. He is making some additions to his repertoire; the first was in the fantasia on "Home, Sweet Home;" the second, introduced last night, was on the popular "Last Rose of Summer," a rose which may well be called perpetual. Mr. THALBERG's arrangement of this melody is effective and brilliant, and in his hands produces a fine effect. Old friends are always welcome.

Madame D'ANGRI sang [illegible], and captivated the audience with a torrent of melody. Mlle. PARODI and Mme. FABBRI STRAKOSCH were also in excellent voice. We have seldom heard them sing so well. Madame JOHANNSEN had but little to do, and that little not of a very welcome kind; but she was painstaking and artist-like.

The orchestra, under Mr. STRAKOSCH, was quite strong. A substitution in the first part might have been avoided. There is, we meekly submit, a difference between the overture to "Oberon" and the overture to the "Child of the Regiment." Mr. BURKE played deliciously, and nearly punished the audience with an encore.

OLE BULL'S CONCERT.

This distinguished violinist's concert comes off to-night at Dodworth's Saloon. The programme is lengthy and attractive.

New-York Academy of Medicine—Resolutions Respecting Dr. Kane—Discussion on Rheumatism.

The regular meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held on Wednesday evening, in the small Chapel of the University, and, in consequence of neither President nor Vice-President being in attendance, Dr. BACHELDER was called to the Chair, and subsequently Dr. BEADLE, a Vice-President, presided. In consequence of the [illegible] members, a vain attempt at adjournment was made, and the Society proceeded to its regular business—election of new members, the reports of the [illegible] sections, &c. Dr. MCNULTY raised the question of the propriety of the Academy's passing appropriate resolutions for the memory of Dr. KANE. On motion of Dr. GARDNER, a Committee of three was appointed by the Chair, to draft appropriate resolutions. The Chair appointed Drs. GARDNER, J. M. SMITH and ALONZO CLARK. The first two on this Committee, having no personal knowledge of the deceased, begged to resign, which resignation was accepted, and Drs. WILLARD PARKER and GARRISH substituted, who [illegible]. [illegible] resigning for the same reason, Dr. WATSON moved that the motion of the Academy appointing such a Committee be reconsidered, that Dr. KANE was not celebrated as a medical man, that he was not a member of the Academy, and that he was not even a citizen of New-York. He thought that the Academy was making itself officious in passing resolutions. Dr. MCNULTY at some length entered into a recapitulation of Dr. KANE's professional character; he had been a class-mate with him and had known his worth. The Doctor gave a long and quite minute résumé of the professional pursuits of Dr. K., his microscopical researches and his elaborate papers, which had gained him reputation in scientific circles. Dr. GARDNER said that he had resigned from this Committee because he thought others were better able by various qualifications to discharge its duties than he, but he trusted that the action of the Academy would not be reconsidered. Doctors were proverbial for their unwillingness to speak well of their brethren while living, but he hoped that they could in such an extreme case as this afford to tell the truth and speak well of one when dead, and that the Academy would always be "officious" in recognizing greatness and praising worth. The vote was not reconsidered, and the Committee was appointed as follows: Drs. J. W. FRANCIS, ALONZO CLARK and MCNULTY.

Dr. E. H. PARKER reported the proceedings of the Delegates to the recent State Medical Convention at Albany, as having been particularly useful and pleasing to all.

Some debate then took place respecting an advertisement of a mercantile firm upon the cover of one of the publications of the Academy. The matter was referred to the Publication Committee, with directions to report at the next meeting, by whose instrumentality it was placed there.

The question, which of several subjects offered by the various sections for debate at the next meeting, was settled by Dr. PARKER's motion that *Puerperal Fever, its contagiousness and treatment*, be the subject of debate at the next meeting, when Dr. FRANCIS was appointed to open the subject.

The subject of the character and the treatment of *Rheumatism* was then taken up and debated for about two hours by Drs. J. M. SMITH, (who opened the discussion at some length,) WATSON, PARKER, GARRISH, GARDNER, CLARK, REED, GORDON, [illegible], MCNULTY, and HUBBARD. The subject was quite fully discussed, particularly the alkaline treatment and its relations with the cardiac sympathies. This discussion was unexpected and unrestrained, and much valuable information was imparted and received. Such discussions accord well with the character of the institution, and are elevating and valuable in their results. The attendance at this meeting, after its first opening, was quite large, and all were evidently interested.

New-York Medical College—Annual Commencement.

The Commencement exercises of the New-York Medical College for the session of 1856-57, took place last night in the Lecturing Room of the Institution, in Thirteenth-street. It rained, but the room was crowded, and one third of the audience were ladies. In the honors awarded to young men just adventuring in the perilous paths of science, who take greater interest than the ladies? Mothers, sisters, cousins, and sometimes, (but this is quite sub rosa,) those who expect to hear a more tender relation, will be present rain or moonshine. And so last night, the large room was crowded and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, DODWORTH's Band contributing exquisite music.

WM. CHAUNCEY, Esq., introduced Rev. Mr. PRESCOTT, who offered prayer. Dr. FRANK TUCKER, then conferred the prizes for the three best theses from the graduating class, as follows: The first prize to JEREMIAH NICKERSON, of Connecticut, for his thesis on Infantile Paralysis; the second prize to N. B. TRUMBULL, of Connecticut, for his thesis on the effects of climate and exercise on the quantity and quality of food; the third prize to JOHN M. FARRINGTON, of New-York, for his thesis on the Psycophysical relations of man.

Professor DOMINIUS then read the names of the graduates entitled to diplomas as Doctors of Medicine, and Dr. GREEN, with an appropriate address, after delivering the Hippocratic oath, awarded them. The names of the graduates are James H. Brush, N. Y.; Henry W. Canedell, England; Henry E. Crampton, N. Y.; John Crosby, N. Y.; P. F. C. Desmaison, France; Hugh Doherty, London, Eng.; J. F. Dunbar, N. J.; John M. Farrington, N. Y.; Herbert Forn, N. Y.; Moritz Froeehlich, Germany; Ch. Pennington Frost, Vt.; H. S. Gilbert, N. Y.; Story Norman Goss, Vt.; Orange H. Green, N. Y.; Jos. Hafner, Germany; Jacob Henggeler, Switzerland; Francis Hessel, Germany; George T. Hough, N. Y.; John Q. A. Hayes, Maine; Otway W. Hornsby, Miss.; Levi Jewett Ives; R. R. Lee, N. Y.; L. Michel, France; John James Mitchel, N. Y.; Nehemiah Nickerson, Conn.; Mortimer C. Northrop, N. Y.; R. J. O'Sullivan, N. Y.; E. L. Parsons, N. Y.; W. Owen Smith, Bermuda; Jas. S. Woods, N. Y.

Honorary degrees were then conferred on the following gentlemen: Juan Lentner, Cuba; Joseph Moore, M. A., Ala.; Stephen Rogers, Panama; John Groves, M. D., Maine; E. R. Paine, Valparaiso.

Dr. GREEN's address was timely. One sentence should dwell in the memory of the students like a sentence of gold. "Learn," said the Doctor, "to say 'no' with decision when it resists temptation, and 'yes' with caution, when it implies a promise, for a promise once given is a bond inviolable."

Dr. TIMOTHY CHILDS was then introduced, and de-

...secured a very happy [illegible]. He was greeted with loud applause. He said the object of his address would be twofold: 1st. To present a hasty consideration of a few of the milestones of medical progress; and 2d. To advert to some of the scientific dangers to which he conceived graduates were exposed on entering on practice in the present scientific state. He would not go back as far as Hippocrates, of whom one of his predecessors had truly said, we say much and know little, but beginning with the 17th century, the lecturer ran rapidly over the leading features of that century, distinguishing the great [illegible] lighthouses on the pathway of science—whose genius illuminated the darkness of that era, and the brilliancy of whose scientific truths reach even to the present day—a line of light extending to all time. Fallopius, the discoverer of the valves in the veins, Harvey, his pupil, in connection with the circulation of the blood, Aselli, who discovered the lacteals, and numerous others who added glory to the 17th century. In the 18th century were found Haller, Swammerdam, [illegible], Hunter, Spallanzani, [illegible], Portal, the Bells, Bichat, Desault and a host of others whose names are familiar to all.

The lecturer found the present century so rich in names that do noble honor, that he despaired of enumerating them, so passed on to the second and principal topic—the scientific dangers besetting graduates.

"Medicine," said he, "ever improves, but it improves slowly. Some minds are not content to labor and to wait, and tread slowly and patiently the tedious path of induction. Perfect systems of medicine are started, which boldly challenge your acceptance. At the extreme right we have the exclusives of the school of observation, with their 'Procrustean bed' of 'the numerical method;' on the left, the followers of the mystic German and his exclusive law." The Doctor then reviewed the first of these schools, and gave at length his objections to it, distinctly stating, however, that it was to its abuse, not its use, that he objected.

To the other system—the doctrine and practice of exclusive Homoeopathy—he then turned his attention, reviewing its dogmas with severity. His objections to it were: 1. That it ignores the very existence of the [illegible]; 2. That it ignores all entities in disease, and deals only with the subtile vital power; 3. That it confounds the symptoms with the pathology; 4. That it ignores the established practical facts of that most common process—of inflammation; and 5. That the diet, enjoined as a means of cure, is, like the rest of the system, fanciful and empirical.

Each of these divisions was illustrated by facts drawn from known and reliable sources.

To this as well as to the numerical system he objected, as exclusive systems. Each has a certain application—each its modicum of truth.

With some closing remarks as regards the treatment of the patient in contradistinction to the treatment of the disease, the Doctor concluded with a cordial welcome to the newly made Doctors before him.

The Professor's address was loudly cheered at its close, and after a benediction by Rev. Mr. Prescott, the large audience dispersed.

Among the celebrities on the platform we noticed the venerable father of Professor Childs, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts.

A Policeman Assaulted by Thieves, and a Prisoner Rescued—Citizens Look on and Refuse to Interfere.

Yesterday afternoon, Officer Robert Allison, of the Chief's Office, discovered two thieves prowling about Broadway suspiciously. He "piped" them from [illegible] till 7 o'clock, when they entered an entry-way in Broadway, near Barclay-street, in which was a glass show-case, containing umbrellas, canes and such like articles. This case they pryed open with a large jack-knife, and took therefrom each a cane, which immediately thereafter they secreted at a place in College-place. Mr. Allison hastened at once to the Chief's Office, and, securing the services of Officer Devoe, hastened back in pursuit of the thieves. Knowing that the thieves would return again for more booty, the officers secreted themselves in the vicinity of the entry-way. In a moment afterwards the thieves made their appearance, and began again to "operate" on the show-case. The officers pounced upon them—Mr. Allison collaring one, and Mr. Devoe the other. They were taken to the shop above, where they were searched, after which the officers started with their prisoners for the Chief's Office.

Mr. Allison's prisoner, a boy of about 17 years, walked quietly and quickly along. The other one, a stout fellow, complained to Mr. Devoe that he was lame, and was therefore permitted to limp along slowly. Mr. Allison took his prisoner without trouble to the Chief's Office, but Mr. Devoe was not so successful, for just as he reached the Park walk he was suddenly and violently assailed from behind by two other thieves, accomplices of the prisoner. Taking advantage of this the prisoner made a desperate effort to escape. Mr. Devoe tightened his grip, and his assailants renewed their assault with great violence, assisted by the prisoner. The officer fought desperately. He knocked his man down several times, but he was not a match for three, especially as he had foolishly left his club behind him, and had forgotten his revolver. The prisoner was rescued, and with his accomplices made good his escape. Mr. Devoe was badly beaten about the head and face, and his clothes nearly torn off. One of the scoundrels by whom he was attacked tried to steal his watch, but the officer seeing the attempt quickly handed it for safe keeping to a boy standing by, who afterward restored it to him.

The most disgraceful part of this affair is that it took place in Broadway when the street was thronged, and in the presence of a hundred persons who refused to interfere, notwithstanding Mr. Devoe loudly called for help, and announced that he was an officer and his assailants thieves. One valiant fellow indeed, told the officer afterwards, that he had prevented a man from striking him!

Mr. Devoe is one of the most faithful and efficient men in the Department, but even men as faithful and efficient as he, may become negligent, when permitted to be beaten by professional thieves in the most public of our public thoroughfares, in the presence of "citizens," who perhaps would be the very first to find fault with what they term "Police inefficiency."

As matters now are, a policeman has no inducement to expose himself to personal risk in the discharge of his duties. If beaten or maimed, he is likely to be discharged from the department for incompetency, while his assailants, if arrested, are merely bound over to keep the peace in the sum of $300, the charge against them being simply that of assault and battery.

A Modest Jew.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In an article in the Times of to-day, headed "Foreigners in the State Department," you inform the public that Mr. Marcy sent a German Jew to represent us at the Hague, a Frenchman to Spain, an Englishman to Naples, and an Irishman to Lisbon. Now, I very "umbly" inquire your reasons for not informing the dear public as to the religion of the representatives at Spain, Naples and Lisbon. You are at pains to say that the gentleman at the Hague, in addition to being a German, is likewise a Jew; a piling of horror upon horror that is certainly very distressing to delicate Christian nerves. Upon my word, although I am a very earnest Republican, and consequently politically opposed to Secretary Marcy, I cannot see that he is guilty of a very enormous crime in having made the appointment aforementioned. It may be that because I happen to be a Jew myself, that I am disqualified from pronouncing impartial judgment, but nevertheless I humbly pray that the enlightened and liberal Christian press of the city and country will cease from eternally thrusting this Jew into the teeth of Mr. Marcy. The world will some day or other have to get reconciled to Jews, and it may as well set about it at once, as do it tardily and with an ill grace. In Europe a Jew in a diplomatic, and even in a ministerial position, has ceased to be a novelty, and if, as it was talked of, Senator Benjamin of Louisiana had been called to the Cabinet of President Buchanan, the people of this country would have been better prepared to see a Jew President in the year 1860. I don't wish to quarrel with you, Mr. Editor, for writing "German Jew," for perhaps you thought it necessary to write thus, in order to describe properly Mr. Belmont, our representative at the Hague. But in the meantime, I shall be glad to be informed as to the creed of our other representatives, inasmuch as it will form the basis of a calculation as to what my chances are for getting the mission to Vienna, when in 1860, Speaker Banks or some other good Republican is elected to the Presidency of these United States. In conclusion, whilst assuring you of my distinguished regard, I beg also to assure you that in case of the aforementioned contingency, I have no objection to the mission to London.

Yours, &c., A MODEST JEW.

New-York, March 5, 1857.

Suicide of a Well-known Physician.

Dr. Samuel B. Phillips, a respectable physician, committed suicide at his residence, in Eighteenth-street, corner of Ninth-avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, by swallowing a dose of hydrocyanic (Prussic) acid. The doctor had been for some days in a very desponding mood, and extremely fretful, his excitement partaking, seemingly, of a religious nature. On the day of his death, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, he left the store, (he kept a drug store on the lower floor of the building in which he lived,) and saying he was fatigued, retired to his bedroom, first sending his wife on an errand. When Mrs. Phillips returned she found the [illegible] door [illegible].

Some time afterwards Mrs. Phillips entered the room, when she beheld her husband lying on the bed cold and dead. She gave an alarm, and Dr. Manwaring, who was below stairs, hastened there, but too late to be of any service. A glass partly filled with water was on a table by the Doctor's bedside. This tumbler, on being examined, was found to contain some prussic acid, and a medical examination afterwards made showed that Dr. Phillips had destroyed himself by swallowing a quantity of this most deadly poison. The appearance of the body indicated that he died with scarcely a struggle.

Dr. Roe testified before Coroner Perry, who held the inquest yesterday, that Dr. Phillips had been suffering from an enlargement of the liver, and that such disease was calculated to induce despondency and unsteadiness of mind.

Upon the person of deceased was found a paper on which was written these words:

"I here declare that my *dear Harriet* has not been the cause of my misfortunes. It is myself, and I am tired of my own sinful nature, and of a sinful deceiving world. May God forgive me! I am yours, now, as ever. S. B. P."

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was, "Suicide by hydrocyanic acid."

Dr. Phillips was 54 years of age. He was a native of Connecticut, but has for many years resided in this City.

The Organ of the Administration Changing Hands.

From the Washington Union of yesterday.

THE VALEDICTORY OF MR. NICHOLSON.

With the present issue of the Washington *Union* and with this article, we take our leave of the paper and of its patrons and readers. We need not tell those acquainted with the labor and responsibility of conducting a daily journal, that our position for nearly four years has been one of constant toil, anxiety and care. The duties which devolved upon us have been discharged with as much ability as we could command; and we have the most substantial evidence that we have not labored altogether without success, in the gratifying fact that the circulation of the *Union* has constantly and rapidly increased, and that we resign it to our successor in a state of greater prosperity than it has ever enjoyed. No one who has not tried it can appreciate the embarrassments and responsibilities which attach to the management of a journal bearing the relation to the Administration which the *Union* has done. It has been our object to give to the policy of the administration a zealous and efficient support. With very slight exceptions, this policy has been so entirely consonant with our own sentiments that its support has been no less a pleasure than a duty. In retiring it is a source of gratification that the great leading principles of the administration, which we have earnestly and industriously advocated, have received the cordial and triumphant approval of the country in the election of Mr. Buchanan. In the successful maintenance of those principles by him, and in their faithful and efficient advocacy by our successor, we have the most abiding confidence. With feelings of profound gratitude to our patrons for their generous support, we withdraw, and commend the *Union*, under the control of Mr. Appleton, to their continued confidence.

As great as is the relief which we feel in laying aside the cares and labors of our position, it is yet not without regret that we dissolve the many warm personal ties that have bound us to our associates and assistants connected with the *Union* establishment. We have received from all of them at all times the most cordial and willing coöperation in every department of the establishment, and we part from them with profound regret. We should not do justice to our esteemed assistant in the editorial department, Colonel John F. Carter, if we did not thus publicly acknowledge the value of his aid and the fidelity of his devotion to the great cause to which we have dedicated the *Union*. We are gratified to learn that he will continue in the establishment, and will hereafter have charge of the publishing department of the paper. With these words we lay aside the pen which we have used night and day for four years, and retire to private life. A. O. P. NICHOLSON.

THE SALUTATORY OF MR. APPLETON.

We do not assume the editorial chair of the *Union* without a full appreciation of its responsibilities. Our experience as the editor of a daily journal confirms the opinion on this subject of Judge Nicholson, and he has increased the difficulty of our position by the ability and fidelity of which he has given us the example. But, wherever there is great responsibility in our country, it is almost always met by great generosity and forbearance, and we throw ourselves upon the indulgence of our readers for any shortcomings except those of principle or important governmental policy. In reference to these, we expect to be held to a rigid account; for no personal kindness ought ever to excuse the advocacy of false doctrines or the support of corrupt practice.

We mean to support, with all the ability which belongs to us, the Administration of James Buchanan. It has been inaugurated, after a fierce tempest of popular excitement, amidst the general acclaim of his countrymen, and with the cordial wishes for its success of a great majority of the American people. Such a spectacle as that which was exhibited yesterday at the eastern front of the Capitol could have been witnessed nowhere else than in our own Republic. In Westminster Abbey, at the coronation of a Queen, chivalry and wealth and ancestral pride have united with heroic memories and loyal impulses to make the occasion at once impressive and gorgeous. But the mighty thought, which gave its highest sublimity to yesterday's proceedings, was the grand idea that the President, who then took his oath of office, was the *elected* President of the United States. He represented no mere tradition, and entered upon no arbitrary rule. To the Constitution, and to the people, he acknowledged becomingly his allegiance, and he invoked the Supreme Ruler of the World to enable him to do justice to his great trust. As he stood there, face to face with the statue of Washington, and surrounded by those who occupy the highest places of authority known to our country, and in the presence of 50,000 of his fellow-citizens, announced the principles which would guide him in the future, his predecessor in office at his side, and his successor, possibly, within the sound of his voice, he illustrated at once the representative character of our Government, and the safety with which it is permitted to rest upon the free suffrages of an enlightened people. To aid in the maintenance of this Government upon the principles of the Constitution will be the great object to which we shall devote ourself as editor of the *Union*. It is an object which may well engage the highest effort of any man, and in pursuing it we feel sure that we shall have the best wishes of our countrymen.

We enter upon the editorial duties of the *Union* before we have had an opportunity to complete our arrangements for its management. We hope at an early day to give it an enlarged form, and to make it an acceptable visitor to its readers, not only for its political character and intelligence, but also for its early news and its general reading. To what extent it will justify, however, the expectations of its friends, will be best understood from its future history, and by this it must necessarily be judged. We can only promise our best efforts, with such valuable assistance as we may be able to obtain, to make it in all respects an interesting journal, and a worthy representative, at the seat of Government, of the national Democracy of the United States. JOHN APPLETON.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE HAIR THE GLORY OF WOMAN—WHAT MADE THE goddesses would be without a beautiful head of hair, wise by the use of LYON'S KATHAIRON each one can be equally fair. The KATHAIRON prevents the hair from falling off or turning gray, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, makes it soft, curly and glossy, and imparts a delightful perfume. Sold by all dealers everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle. HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors and Perfumers, No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857, AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 4?? Broadway, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!—$200,000 worth of China, glass, gas fixtures, plated ware, &c., &c. Look at the prices, and see if we are not the lowest, then make your selections of the number of the store, and be sure you get into the

RIGHT PLACE.

White Dinner Sets	144 pieces	$15 00
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White China Tea Plates	the dozen	1 15
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Cut Glass Champagnes	the dozen	1 50
Cut Glass Wines	the dozen	75
Silver-plated Table Spoons	the dozen	3 50
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The public are respectfully informed that this immense stock must be cleared out within NINETY DAYS.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

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BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPET, 8s. per yard.
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SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

The stormy March has come at last,
With winds and clouds and changing skies.—*Bryant.*
LADIES WISHING THEIR SUPPLY OF SHOES for the coming season can find the largest, handsomest and best assortment of ladies', misses', boys' and children's boots and shoes, of all kinds and prices, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 134 Canal-st.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—BIRD, NO. 49 NASSAU-ST., will introduce the various styles for Spring on Monday, March 2. They will be distinguished by the style and finish that has hitherto secured the liberal patronage of discriminating wearers.
BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane.

BEEBE & CO., No. 156 Broadway, WILL ISSUE THEIR SPRING FASHION For gentlemen's hats, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 28.

KEROSENE GAS-LIGHT STOCK FOR SALE cheap, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., (between Broadway and West Broadway,) New-York, announce to the Druggists of the United States, Canada, California and South America, and the West Indies, that they can make a selection from a large assortment of GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES, AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH PERFUMERY, FANCY SOAPS, COLOGNE, HAIR AND TOOTH BRUSHES, HAIR DYES, GUM DROPS, MEDICATED LOZENGES, CACHOUS, CAPSULES, SYRINGES, INDIA RUBBER ARTICLES, and all the various and miscellaneous articles usually kept by first-class Druggists. The Patent Medicines sold by us are procured direct from the proprietors, or their exclusive agents, and in all cases are warranted genuine.

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Can now be bought at full THIRTY PER CENT. below usual prices, of COLT & WHITTLESEY, No. 322 Broadway, cor. 21st-st.
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Burnett's Kalliston and Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash for sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

I Am Determined that the Character of my Charles' London gin shall be, like Cæsar's wife, beyond suspicion. It is pronounced by physicians generally a tonic invigorant and stimulant of unequaled merit. It is distilled especially for me in London, by a process peculiar to itself, and is put into bottles under my immediate supervision, and leaves my warehouse bearing my trade-mark as pure and impervious to reproach as the very air we breathe.

It is my desire that the purchaser should be assured of this great truth; and in support of it I am at all times ready to allow him to accompany one or more pipes of my gin from the bonded warehouse to my own—there to put it into bottle, label, case and ship it, under his very eye. As the United States laws prevent the importation of liquors in glass, I think this will be deemed equivalent to delivery in bond.

Let purchasers now in this City from the South and West exact from the parties who under a similar title to my own, but without my name, are busy palming off their noxious mixtures, called London cordial gin, a contract similar to the one I offer above; then, if not already done, the fact will be made manifest that Charles' is the only real London cordial gin.

The public (I charge it unhesitatingly) have been unblushingly imposed upon by the nefarious imitators of my genuine article. Physicians and chemists have been induced to give certificates, not upon the poison the parties generally distribute, but really upon my gin, transferred from one of my own to another bottle and submitted to analysis as theirs. I can scarce blame the paid givers of such certificates, and yet, the sick, prostrated by illness, have been transferred to a bed of more narrow dimensions, where
"The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep,"
victims of the worst species of cupidity that ever disgraced the heart of man. How far the publication of such certificates may have effected this I leave the public to decide.

It is time this state of things ceased. I have endeavored this Winter to induce the Legislature by the appointment of inspectors and the passage of stringent laws, to arrest the evils of adulteration. That they may eventually do something of the kind I have every hope, but, in the meantime, I call upon the press and the public to support me in my efforts to furnish one species of alcoholic distillation free from contamination.
EDMUND C. CHARLES, (Late DeVenoge & Charles,) No. 40 Broadway.

Anthony J. Bleecker & Co., will sell at auction on MONDAY, 9th of March, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the house and lot No. 124 Forsyth-st., between Broome and Delancy-sts.; size of lot 25 by 100 feet; house 25 by 44, three-story brick, occupied by the owner, and in first-rate order, with every improvement, suitable for a comfortable dwelling, and in the best location in the 10th Ward. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. House can be seen any day after 10 o'clock A. M.

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Nathan Bangs' Mission Church.—The Dedicatory Services will be held on SUNDAY, March 8. At 10½ A. M. Rev. Dr. Bangs will preach; at 3 P. M. Rev. Dr. Kennaday; and at 7 P. M. Rev. John M. Reid. The church is situated on the Clove Road, about half a mile from Fulton-av. Stages will run in connection with the services, carrying friends to and from the church, via Fulton-av. The first stage will leave Fulton Ferry one hour, and the last one *half hour* before each service.

Frangipanni.—An eternal perfume, from the Holy City. INGER & CO., No. ?? Broadway; HAVILAND, John-st.; GABAUDAN & HILL, [illegible]; WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; HAYES, Brooklyn, and all druggists.

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In neighborhoods where we have no agent we will send a copy of the work, post-paid, on receipt of the price named.

These debates have been accruing for a period of nearly seventy years, and fill more than one hundred volumes—one-third of them quartos—and cannot be purchased for less than Five Hundred Dollars, nor read when purchased except as a necessity, nor anything found in them when wanted except upon toilsome search. In the meantime, they contain the history of the working of the Government from its foundation, showing what has been done, and how it was done, and shed light upon the study of all impending questions; for there is not a question of the day, and will not be while the Government continues, which may not be illuminated by something to be found in these debates.

The following letters have been received:

WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER, Nov. 17, 1856.
MY DEAR SIR: It affords me pleasure to become a subscriber to Col. Benton's Abridgment of the Debates in Congress, from 1789 to 1856. From the long experience of the Colonel in public affairs, his commanding ability, and his accurate and extensive knowledge of its political history, we may expect that this work will add to his own fame and prove highly valuable to his country.
Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 6, 1857.
DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of 2d inst. I have to say that I know of no man in the United States more competent than Col. Benton to prepare an abridgment of the Debates in Congress, and I take pleasure in becoming a subscriber to the work. Very respectfully, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

BOSTON, Dec. 20, 1856.
DEAR SIR: I have already subscribed for the Debates in Congress in this city. Col. Benton's eminent talent and reputation as a statesman, his familiar acquaintance with our Parliamentary history, and his untiring industry, are a sufficient guarantee for the faithful execution of this great undertaking. I am, dear Sir, respectfully yours, EDWARD EVERETT.

Of this work Governor Chase, of Ohio, says:
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, COLUMBUS, Dec. 5, 1856.
DEAR SIR: The proposed Abridgment of the Debates of Congress, by Colonel Benton, commends itself to the favor of all Americans. The work itself is most important. It will place within the reach of thousands otherwise inaccessible treasures of historical knowledge. It will make audible to the present generation the discussion of the past—deeply interesting themselves, but even more interesting as exhibiting the beginnings of great traces of events, the procession of which is yet passing before our own eyes.

And no man is so well fitted for this work as the distinguished statesman who has undertaken it. His large experience in the public councils, and his comprehensive judgment, afford sufficient guaranties that nothing will be retrenched which should be retained, or retained which should be retrenched. Very respectfully yours, S. P. CHASE.

Hon. Judge Ware, of the United States District Court for Maine, says:
A faithful and impartial Abridgment of the Debates of Congress, from the organization of the Government to the present time, will be a work of very great value to every man who feels an interest in the history of his country. Mr. Benton's long experience in public life, familiarity with all the great questions of national policy which have agitated the country, and been discussed in Congress for the last thirty-five years, and his known industry, eminently qualify him for such a work. ASHUR WARE.
PORTLAND, Feb. 14, 1857.

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The table of cases is also more full and complete than any other which has been published in this country. It contains a reference not only to the Law and Equity Reports, but to all the different series published in England or reprinted in this country, and enables the lawyer to find any case cited from any of these. By this means the Digest is made an index to all the English Reports, and may be used with greater convenience than any other digest of English cases published in this country.

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MISS VICTORIA GILLER.
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[illegible]
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"Non è ver, sono è quel tempio."
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"Infelice in credevi."
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Martha, her confidante..........Mrs. Grattan
Lizzy... } Companions to Marguerite, } ....Miss Alleyne
Bertha... } ....Miss Howell
Witch, a creature of Mephistopheles..........Mrs. Allwood
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To-morrow—Miss HERON'S benefit.
MEDEA.
Mr. LESTER, Mr. DYOTT and Mrs. HOEY will also appear. Box Book open three days in advance.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
SATURDAY, MARCH 7,
THALBERG'S FAREWELL CONCERT.
On which occasion the following immense attraction will be offered:
Joint appearance of
Mlle. PARODI, Madame D'ANGRI and Madame PATTI STRAKOSCH,
Sig. TIBERINI.
Joint appearance of
S. THALBERG and MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
Mr. JOSEPH BURKE.
AN ORCHESTRA
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
CARL BERGMANN.
BEETHOVEN'S CONCERTO IN C MINOR.
With full orchestra by
Mr. THALBERG.
Who will likewise perform on this occasion "Miserere," from The Trovatore, on the Alexandre organ.
Tickets and seats to be had at ROSE'S bookstore, SAFFORD'S music store, VAN NORDEN & KING'S, and at the door. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
MONDAY EVENING, March 2, by particular request, will be produced, the opera of
SONNAMBULA.
In three acts. New scenery, dresses, &c.
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
On Friday Evening, March 6, Complimentary Benefit to G. SWAIN BUCKLEY, on which occasion will be produced the celebrated burlesque on the opera of TROVATORE. Commence at 7½ o'clock; Tickets 25 cents; Orchestra seats 50 cents.

MY-DEARY,
OR
MEDEA,
AT
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE
EVERY EVENING.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—UNbounded success of the new, original, beautiful and touching domestic drama not yet in print, and just produced from the MS. of the author, sent on from London. FRIDAY, March 6, RUTH OAKLEY. Paul Oakley, Mr. C. W. Clarke; Dandylion, Hadaway; Ruth Oakley, Miss Mestayer. Previous to which (in the evening) the POSES TORTUEUSES. AFTERNOON, at 3, PADDY MILES IN AMERICA, and AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY. The Living Phantom, Living Serpents, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cts.

AMERICAN THEATRE, CHAMBERS STREET.—Managers E. L. Davenport and H. Watkins. Dress Circle and Orchestra Seats, 50 cents; Parquet, 25 cents; Upper Circle, 12 cents; Seats in Private Boxes, $1. THIS EVENING, March 6, will be performed the Comedy of
FASHION;
OR, LIFE IN NEW-YORK.
Dancing by Ernestine and Annie Henrarde.
To conclude with the laughable Farce entitled
MY GUARDIAN ANGEL.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes $5. FRIDAY EVENING, March 6, 1857, the entertainments will commence with the Drama entitled
EXCELSIOR; OR, LIFE'S STRUGGLES.
To be followed by
MEDEA.
FOUR LOVERS.
SWISS COTTAGE.

OLD FOLKS CONCERT.—THE ORIGINAL Old Folks Concert Troupe, numbering fifty, will give a concert of sacred music in Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Church, Brooklyn, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 7. They will appear in the costume of a hundred years ago, and sing our great-grandmothers' melodies. Come one and all and see how people used to look in ye olden time. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the door.

FAREWELL TO THE OLD TABERNACLE.—The HUTCHINSON FAMILY will give their last Concert in this City, for the season, at the above favorite old room, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., where they will be happy to see their old friends once again for the days of "Old Lang Syne." Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

INSPIRATION.—CORA L. V. HATCH, THE wonderful trance medium, will speak in Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. This lady is not yet 17, but the throngs who have listened to her in other cities, accord her as the most remarkable woman the world has ever produced. Admission 12½ cts.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in the country. [illegible] Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

THREE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL pieces on the [illegible] to-night at Burton's.

NEW AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S LAST CONCERTS
Prior to his departure for the West,
AT NIBLO'S GARDEN, TUESDAY, March 10.
THALBERG AND CONCERT.
CARD.
The public are respectfully informed that Mr. THALBERG will leave for the West in a few days.
Ever since the arrival of M. Thalberg in this country, no effort has been spared to render his concerts as attractive as possible. The unprecedented patronage bestowed upon upwards of forty concerts and matinees stimulate the management to still greater exertions, and takes much pleasure in announcing that
M. THALBERG'S TWO LAST CONCERTS
in New-York will be arranged in the same manner as the concerts and spectacles usually given in Europe during Lent. For this purpose arrangements have been made with the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
AND THE ARTISTS OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Under the direction of Maurice Strakosch,
Who, in connection with all of Mr. Thalberg's artists, will perform, on
THURSDAY, March 10,
ROSSINI'S ORATORIO, THE "STABAT MATER."
The Solos will be sung by
Mlle. PARODI, Mad. D'ANGRI, Mad. JOHANNSEN, Mad. STRAKOSCH, Sig. TIBERINI, Sig. MORELLI. Chorus by the New-York Harmonic Society. Orchestra of the Academy of Music.
After the oratorio, grand concert by
Mr. THALBERG
and all the artists.
On this occasion the price of admission to all parts of the Garden has been fixed at
ONE DOLLAR.
Seats secured without extra charge.
The sale of seats commences on Monday, March 9.

THALBERG'S LAST MATINEES.
The public are respectfully informed that Mr. Thalberg, prior to his departure for the west will give
THREE SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION MATINEES,
the first of which will take place on
THURSDAY, MARCH 12.
Price of subscription tickets..........$1 50
Admission limited to four hundred.
The sale of tickets commences on Tuesday, March 10.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
(SIXTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.)
MADAME CORA DE WILHORST.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 6,
When, by general desire, Donizetti's Opera
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR
will be repeated for the last time.
LUCIA..........Mme. CORA DE WILHORST
Edgar..........Sig. Tiberini | Ashton..........Sig. Morelli
Arthur..........Sig. Arnoldi | Raymond..........Sig. Barilli
Director and Conductor..........MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier..........$1
Secured Seats, 50c. extra. | Amphitheatre..........25c.
Family Circle..........50c. | Private Boxes, from $6 to $20
The Box-Offices for securing seats will be open daily from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. at the Academy of Music; BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st. Opera commences at 8.
THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT is in active rehearsal.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Farewell Engagement of
MADAME CORA DE WILHORST,
before her departure for Europe.
The public are respectfully informed that Donizetti's favorite Opera,
LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO,
(Child of the Regiment,)
will be performed for the first time on
MONDAY EVENING, March 9.
On Wednesday, Benefit of Mme. CORA DE WILHORST, on which occasion
LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO
will be performed for the last time. Mme. CORA DE WILHORST, in the role of *Maria*.

PERHAM'S SEVEN MILE MIRROR,
OPEN EVERY P. M. AT 3 O'CLOCK,
EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
AT THE
CHINESE ROOMS, NO. 539 BROADWAY.
SATURDAY P. M. AND EVENING,
THE GIFT GENTLEMAN
Will be introduced.
$1 Tickets admit Four Persons
to the entertainment, and entitle the holder to
ONE SHARE IN THE GIFTS.
Single admission 25 cents.

NEWARK LIBRARY HALL.
THALBERG'S CONCERT, FRIDAY, MARCH 6.
S. THALBERG.
MADAME D'ANGRI.
MLLE. MATHILDE D'ANGRI.
SIGNOR ABELLA.
The sale of seats commences on Wednesday, at Mr. CLINTON'S Music Store, No. 14 Bank-st., where programmes will be found. Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

THE GREAT MEDEA
AT
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE
EVERY EVENING.
G. L. FOX AS MEDEA.

GRAND OLD FOLKS' CONCERT—AT THE Broadway Tabernacle. The Reading Opera Chorus Class will give a Concert of Ancient and Sacred Music at the Tabernacle on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 5 and 6.
This is the Class which created such a *furore* at the Tremont Temple, Boston, last Winter, delighting so many of the citizens.
If you want a good hearty laugh, go.
If you want your friends to laugh, go with them.
If you want to see how your great, great grand parents looked, go.
If you want one dollar's worth of true enjoyment for twenty-five cents, go.
They will all appear in the costume actually worn 75 or 100 years ago, and sing the oldest of the old tunes.
Tickets 25 cents, for sale at the door.

FOX AS MEDEA
AT
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
EVERY EVENING.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—FIFTEENTH SEASON, 1856 AND 1857.—The Third Concert will take place SATURDAY EVENING, March 7, at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place. The following Artists have kindly volunteered their services: Mlle. M. DE ROODE and Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER. Conductor, Mr. THEO. EISFELD.
Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway; WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway; and M. WALKER, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please procure their extra Tickets on or before the day of the Concert. All the Tickets sold at the door on the Evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

MEDEA
AT
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE
EVERY NIGHT.

AN ORGAN EXHIBITION WILL TAKE place, THIS EVENING, at the Berean Church, corner of Downing and Bedford sts., Dr. Dowling's—built by W. H. Davis.

TOODLE, SLEEK AND MICKEY MAGRA, a glorious trio, to-night, at Burton's.

BALLS.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE WISH EXPRESSED by many ladies and gentlemen who were present at the late ball at the New-York Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Opera fund, a second one will be given for the same object on TUESDAY, April 14, which it is intended shall surpass in brilliancy and decorative effect the first, particulars of which will be published at an early day.

GRAND BALL—ON SATURDAY EVENING, March 7, at Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIEN'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 21 Howard-st.; the ball will open at 8 o'clock and close at 12. Tickets 50 cents. The above Academy is open every day for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, at 3 o'clock P. M., and 7 o'clock in the evening, for practice.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private classes at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.
Practicing assemblies for ladies and gentlemen EVERY MONDAY EVENING in Brooklyn, and every SATURDAY EVENING in New-York. Former pupils can subscribe for the assemblies alone.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time all parties interested in the arrangements on accommodations offered by the above Company will then be heard.

THOMAS McSPEDON, THOMAS W. ADAMS, PETER MONEGHAN, WM. B. DRAKE, JACOB H. VALENTINE,	Committee on Railroads.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812, ORGANIZED NOV. 19, 1850.—A regular meeting of the Corps will be held at Keen's XIVth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 6, at 7 o'clock, in relation to the Concert and other business. Punctual attendance is requested. By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF NEW-YORK.—Hon. N. P. BANKS being delayed at Washington by illness in his family, Rev. Dr. OSGOOD will deliver the last lecture of the course in his church, SUNDAY EVENING, March 15, at 7½ o'clock, on *Dante as a Christian Poet.* DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD, *Chairman Lecture Committee.*

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST IN THE THIRD-AVENUE cars a black covered MEMORANDUM BOOK, containing notes and papers which are of no use to any one but the owner. The above reward will be paid to any one returning the same to the book-keeper of the Girard House.

REMOVAL.—THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company have removed from No. 14 Wall-st. to No. 16 Wall-st., between Nassau-st. and Broadway.
ROBT. S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

COUNTERS FOR SALE AT NO. 199 BOWERY.—Suitable for hotels, tailors, dry goods, grocery and other stores; cheap on account of removing.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED YOUNG AMERICAN lady, of good address, a situation in a pleasant family, to assist the lady of the house in sewing, and would make herself generally useful; is accustomed to the care and teaching of children; unexceptional references given and required. Address, stating when an interview can be had, E. S. W., Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXCELLENT woman, of long experience, as cook, washer and ironer; is a thorough plain cook; makes good bread and biscuit, and plain pastry; willing to make herself generally useful, if required; highly recommended from her last place. Call at No. [illegible]-av., near [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, AGE 46, a situation as book-keeper or salesman. The best references given both as to character and capacity. Has a knowledge of cloth and dry goods business. Address A. G., care of Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, as laundress, as chambermaid and laundress, as chambermaid and waiter, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXPERIENCED cook, by a young German woman who understands her business well in a private family, no washing, best reference given. Inquire at No. 210 Spring-st., first door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, Protestant, to do chamberwork, and assist in any duties required; best of reference given. Call No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, who understands and speaks English, as a dressmaker and seamstress in a genteel family; the best City reference given. Apply at 59 Walker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COLLECTOR, BY a young man. Good City references. Address W. H. C. Box No. 1,978 Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A BOY from 15 to 16 years of age, who lives with his parents in this City, and can come well recommended. Applicants, in their own hand-writing, will state age, reference and residence, to Box No. 2,689 Post-Office.

WANTED—A LAD IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, from 14 to 16 years of age, who has had some experience; one who resides with his parents, and can furnish unquestionable references for industry, honesty and integrity, may address Box No. 446 General Post-Office, with references.

WANTED—A BOY IN THE OFFICE OF AN agricultural journal, where fertilizers and seeds are sold; one who writes a plain hand, and from 14 to 16 years age. Compensation liberal. Address (post-paid) Box No. 3,427, New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS the cultivation of flowers, fruits and vegetables, the care of a green-house, &c., may hear of a permanent situation, by applying immediately to J. D. SHORTWELL, No. 63 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT, one who is a first-rate draughtsman and acquainted with the duties required in an Architect's office. Address to A. R., Post-Office, box No. 236, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—IN A CLOTHING STORE, A YOUNG man 18 to 20 years of age; one that has been in the business preferred. Call at No. 1 James-slip.

MILLINERS WANTED—A LADY TO TAKE charge of a millinery work-room. Also, two bonnet trimmers and one cap maker, to go to a western city. Apply at No. 65 Pine-st., second floor, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock, on Thursday and Friday.

WET NURSE WANTED—FOR A CHILD 3 months old; must be a Protestant and willing to travel during the Summer. References required. Apply in person at No. 31 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, or address Q., Box No. 2,513 New-York Post-Office.

A BOY WANTED—IN A COMMISSION AND importing house, salary $50. Address in own writing Box 3,970, P. O.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, COMPOSER AND THOROUGH instructress and performer in Singing and Piano-forte, has lately finished some of her pupils; has some hours disengaged, through sickness amongst her pupils, which she wishes to occupy with new pupils, either at their residence or at her own. Two days in the week for Brooklyn. Address M. E., Madison-square Post-Office, or at the *Times* Office.

PRINCIPAL WANTED—FOR SAND LAKE Academy, Rensselaer County, N. Y.; has been in successful operation for the past twelve years as boarding and day school. Will be rented from 1st April, on liberal terms. E. J. KNUDSON, President.
Dr. E. W. CARMICHAEL, Secretary.

A YOUNG LADY WELL QUALIFIED TO teach vocal and instrumental music, being a pupil of the best performers, would be glad to meet with a family where her teaching would compensate for board. Unexceptionable references given. Address J. W., Union-square Post-Office.

A FRENCH TEACHER WANTED IN A FEMALE SCHOOL.—A French lady competent to teach her native language, and can come well recommended, may address Box No. 2,870 lower Post-Office. One able to play upon the piano-forte preferred.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY, (1847)—BY E. H. WILCOX & SONS, No. 298 Broadway, serving the people with their money at 1 or 2 per cent, filling all orders, vacancies and changes for schools, families, teachers, &c., with many orders on hand. No charge to pupils or City Ward schools.

BOARDING.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can be accommodated with a furnished parlor and bedroom on the second or third floor, at Nos. 32 and 34 East 23d-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A pleasant parlor and bedroom on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, at No. 29 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN A respectable private family, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, No. 22 Willow-st. References exchanged.

A CHOICE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, may be had by applying early at No. 34 12th-st., corner of University-place. Dinner at 1 o'clock. No smoking allowed in the house.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine.

INSTRUCTION.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—THE Bedford Female Institute, Mrs. M. ROMEYN WILTSE, Principal, will be opened on the first Monday in May. This fine and commodious building is beautifully situated on a lot of ground of ten acres, affording ample facilities for recreation. The most competent teachers will be employed in every department, and the Principal will give her undivided attention to the improvement and comfort of the pupils. The Institute is under the supervision of a Board of Directors, who will spare no pains to make it one of the best in the State. Communication had by Harlem Railroad and stage with New-York City. Circulars can be obtained by applying to the Principal or Trustees, Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., and at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway.

SEND YOUR CHILDREN TO THE MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—The Summer session of the Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y., commences May 7. Board, washing and tuition in all the English branches, $130 per year. This school is on the Catskill Mountains. Circulars may be had of E. GOODENOUGH, No. 120 Nassau-st., up stairs, or of the Principals. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—APPLETON BUILDING, NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools, and families can obtain competent teachers; parents can consult gratuitously a register of first-class schools; Principals will find the Institute a desirable medium for obtaining pupils. Teachers wishing situations should apply to SMITH & BOYD, late Chapman & Smith.

$2.00.—LADIES' WRITING CLASSES.—Bookkeeping $10, time unlimited, or $20 for a full commercial course of penmanship, bookkeeping, arithmetic, &c., to qualify young men for business. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, N. Y., No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
ACCOUNT BOOKS for BANKS, INSURANCE and RAILROAD OFFICES and MERCHANTS made to order and ruled to any pattern.
LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING, in every variety, executed with dispatch. Also, VISITING, WEDDING and BUSINESS CARDS engraved.
A full assortment of staple and fancy Stationery.
WILLIAM E. HAWS, (Branch of E. C. Root, Anthony & Co.,) No. 336 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.
We wish to call the attention of the trade to our samples of Stationery and Blank Books, from the well-known French houses of H. Berton and A. Maurin; also to samples of Gilbert & Co.'s pencils, and Monchicourt's pens.
All the above-named goods will be sold at the lowest trade prices. MESTAYER & O. PERGELINE, No. 17 Broad-st.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts., New-York. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, will be found better adapted either for heavy or light machinery than any other establishment in the City. The engine is of one thousand horse-power, and the buildings are fitted with all the modern improvements. Adjoining the above Works there are several vacant lots, most eligibly situated for saw, marble, wire-drawing or other mills. Apply at the office foot of East 24th-st.

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDING corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water-closets and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam-pipes.

STEADY POWER, LIGHT ROOMS, AND cheap rents, in the new buildings Nos. 27 and 29 Greene-st. Apply to A. & G. W. BRADY, on the premises.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by JOHN GAUDU, No. [illegible] Walker-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET—[illegible], at 186 [illegible] st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VILLA WITH APPURTENANCES, [illegible], situated in the centre of the village, having a frontage of about 150 feet on Broadway opposite the Episcopal Church, and about 400 feet on Main-st. On the rear of the lot is a [illegible] house, and on the front is a thrifty apple orchard, in full bearing, of carefully selected fruit. This desirable location is within three minutes' walk of four churches, the Post-office and the principal stores, and ten minutes' walking distance from the Railroad Depot, and from it is a magnificent view of the river. It will be sold in one or two plots as may be desired. Also the household furniture of a gentleman's residence, prior to his removal to a Southern State, together with a span of handsome bay horses, warranted sound and kind. A good cow, 2 carriages, 2 wagons, a double sleigh, 1 set harness, buffalo robes, and all the appurtenances of a private stable. Apply at Capt. N. COBB'S, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS THREE-story and basement brick houses, corner of South 4th and 8th sts., Williamsburgh, fitted up with all the modern improvements, complete in every respect. The corner house has store and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Also, a [illegible] and a [illegible] house in lot 20x, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] on South 8th-st.; and many houses to any person desirous of building. [illegible] The above property will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. Inquire of J. V. [illegible], [illegible] Williamsburgh City Bank.

FOR SALE—AT COST, ON 33D-STREET, between 5th-av. and Broadway, 2 new first-class three story basement and cellar, brick and brown stone front houses with the modern improvements, full size 25x50, lot 100 feet; a good chance to secure a large house at the price of a small one, and well finished.
Also, a choice house, 20x40 feet, 3 story basement and cellar, on 41st-st., adjoining 7th av., at a moderate price. A large proportion on either on mortgage 2 years. Apply to G. H. JONES, President New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Co., No. 73 Wall-st., or ALLEN & STEVENS, Lumber Dealers, 11th-av. and 30th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, LOT, AND STABLE—North-east corner of Lexington-av. and 31st-st. Premises are a four-story brown and stucco-front house, about 50 feet deep, 20 feet wide; lot 20x85 feet 5 inches. Walls frescoed and wood work painted black walnut; all modern improvements. Also, a two-story brick stable on rear, 20x21 feet, for four horses, two vehicles, coachman's room, hay loft, necessary bins, &c., &c. Premises in complete order, well calculated for a physician, or gentleman keeping his carriage. Terms very easy. Apply to D. McMAHON, No. 271 Broadway, rooms Nos. 12 and 13.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and stable, No. 21 West 23d st., near 5th-av. Price $13,000. Rent of house $950; rent of stable $400.
Also, a four-story English basement stone house, No. 243 West 32d-st., near 8th-av. Price $9500.
Also a two-story cottage (not finished) and eight lots on southeast corner 57th-st. and 1st-av. Price $1,800 to $2,000 plot. No money required if built upon.
Also, a new Gothic cottage and five acres at New-Rochelle, in fine order. Will be exchanged, free of incumbrance, for City property. For further particulars apply to JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and stable, No. 21 West 23d-st., near 5th-av. Price $13,000. Rent of house $950; rent of stable $400.
Also, a four-story English basement stone house, No. 243 West 32d-st., near 8th-av. Price $9,500.
Also, a two-story cottage (not finished) and eight lots on southeast corner 57th-st. and 1st av. Price $1,800 to $2,000 per lot. No money required if built upon.
Also, a new Gothic cottage and five acres at New-Rochelle, in fine order. Will be exchanged, free of incumbrance, for City property. For further particulars apply to JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC, BASEMENT, and sub-cellar frame house in Brooklyn, filled in with brick, containing 12 rooms, marble mantels, gas, water in kitchen, &c. Price $3,100. $1,800 can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. No. 70 Clermont-av.
Also, 2 two-story, basement, and sub-cellar frame cottage houses, filled in with brick, containing 8 rooms, marble mantels, grates, gas, &c. Price $2,400. $1,500 can remain on mortgage. The above property is situated on Clermont-av., near Myrtle, Nos. 64 and 66. Inquire of S. H. BURTIS, No. 119 Myrtle-av., corner Duffield-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A valuable farm and country residence, 36 miles from Brooklyn, south side of Long Island, near the village of Babylon, 150 acres; a beautiful location; improvements good; house nearly new, 40x31, with wing 20x20; also, farm house, carriage, hen, wash and wood houses, barn, crib, barrack, &c.; plenty water, good orchard. To those wanting a very healthy location and beautiful prospect (ocean and South Bay in view) apply to JOHN E. BREWER, County Clerk's Office, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY FORMERLY occupied as a bolt factory, on 12th-st., next to the corner of Avenue C, 100 feet front, 103 deep, brick factory 40 by 90, with brick, storehouse and stable. There is a fine steam engine and boilers on the premises, ready for working. This property offers rare inducements to any party wishing to start a manufacturing business, saw mill, machine shop or foundry, as it is admirably located and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to H. OOTHOUT, No. 8 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—THE COMMODIOUS AND WELL built two-story and attic brick house on the south-westerly corner of Pike and Madison sts., with twelve years unexpired lease of the ground, subject to a renewal of 21 years at 5 per cent. on the valuation of the property. The ground rent at present $150 per annum. The lease is one from the Rutgers estate, and very favorable. To be seen from 11 till 2 o'clock P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 37 West 26th-st., with or without part of the furniture; house is 4 stories, basement and under-cellar, built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, baths, gas, hot and cold water to third story, range, furnace, water-closets, &c., &c., and is complete in every respect. Apply on the premises, or to E. DU BERCEAU & L. BOUQUET, No. 142 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, commanding a fine view of the Bay and East River, containing 37½ acres. A large and commodious dwelling house, barn and out-houses, all in good order; well calculated for a retired gentleman. A full description given and terms made known on application to COVERT & CO., No. 47 Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A DWELLING HOUSE, WITH workshop on the rear. The dwelling is three stories high, with basement and cellar; the workshop is 20x25 feet, five stories high, with a ten-horse power steam engine, shafting, &c., all in complete running order. Half of the money may remain on mortgage. Apply to CRAIG & STEVENSON, on the premises, No. 8 Gansevoort-st., or to JAMES or WILLIAM BECK, No. 29 Horatio-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front houses, on the south side of 44th-st., about 150 feet east from Broadway; the houses are 24 by 55 feet. Also, two four-story houses in same row, 20x4 by 50, built in best and most substantial manner, and are first-class houses of their size; will be completed about 15th of April. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., 12 to 2.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY SITuate on the southeast corner of 4th-av. and 125th-st., consisting of two lots in fee occupied by two brick houses, and two lease lots on which are sheds and stabling, a fit appendage to a public house. Part of the money may remain on mortgage; terms reasonable. Apply to R. W. LOOKE, No. 59 Whitehall-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK AND basement house, No. 80 East 16th-st., opposite St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, with all the modern improvements of Croton water, gas, furnaces, greenhouse, &c. Price $16,000. Inquire of THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, below 14th-st. House to be seen from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house and lot of ground, No. 607 Houston-st., near Broadway; has all modern improvements, viz.: hot and cold water, baths, wash basins, water-closets, tubs, range, &c., in complete order, recently painted and modernized. For terms, apply to HENRY DEMAREST, No. 607 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING SITE on the banks of the Hudson, containing about one acre of land, immediately adjoining the property of M. H. Meyer, Esq., in the village of Dobbs Ferry, pleasantly situated within one minute's walk of the railroad dépôt, and affording scenery unsurpassed. For particulars, inquire at No. 60 Front-st. REMINGTON & CO.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO STORY and attic house No. 99 Stanton-st., with all the modern improvements except furnace; gas fixtures complete. Having been occupied for years by its present owner; rent moderate to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises between 12 and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON EIGHTY-NINTH-STREET, NEAR FIRST-AVENUE—Four lots with a genteel modern 2½-story house, arranged with Croton water, bath, water closet, wash trays and gas pipe. Apply to S. RICHARDSON, No. 312 5th-av., or A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY ATTIC AND basement house and lease of lot No. 82 East Broadway, 19 years of present lease to run, one renewal of 21 years; contains gas throughout, water, range, &c. Will be sold at a bargain; terms very easy. Apply to R. LINES, No. 59 Rose-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY and basement, high stoop, Philadelphia-brick house, No. 159 West 24th st.; house 20x50, lot 20x100; built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements; price $8,000.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN BROOKLYN—The cottage-house No. 31 Willoughby-st., second block from City Hall, elegantly finished, and replete with every convenience, or would exchange for a larger house not far from Wall-st. or Fulton-st. ferries. Apply to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, 108 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL RESIDENCE, NO. 55 West Washington-place; lot 20x80, runs through to 4th-st.; small stable on rear; two-story, basement and attic; water-closets, bath and gas. Lowest price $8,000; $6,000 can remain on mortgage. To be seen Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 2 o'clock, or at any time, by calling at No. 20 Dey-st. CHAS. PARKER.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-SITUATED four story brown-stone front house in 24th-st., North side, between 5th and 6th avs. House 21x55 feet. Lot 98 ft. 9. Has every modern convenience and neighborhood unexceptionable. Price $16,000. Apply at No. 70 Pine-st., 3d floor, or at No. [illegible] West 24th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR FOUR STORY English basement house, near Madison-av., on a good street. Will be sold at a low price. Also, a number of desirable houses in good locations, prices from $6,000 to $10,000. E. B. KINSHIMER, 319 4th-av., 2 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PROPERTY at Brooklyn, next below Fulton ferry (commonly called De Forest's stores) together with the good will of the establishment. Apply to W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 35 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE [illegible]
TOMLINSON, WALDEN & [illegible], No. 1 Wall-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE ON TWO [illegible] [illegible] between Bergen and Dean sts. They will contain gas and plumbing suitable for the new water works, including baths and water closets. The first-floor [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of a brick extension of 8 feet; each lot 100 feet, exclusive of 15 feet court yard. The location is the most healthy, quiet and convenient in Brooklyn, being but 8 minutes' walk from the City Hall, and but one block from Fulton and Flatbush avs. The houses will be in all respects first class, substantially built, and well finished. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York, at between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. on the premises.

MADISON-AVENUE—FOR SALE—THE TWO four-story brown-stone houses Nos. 68 and 70 Madison-av., corner of 29th-st.; each lot 25 by 100; besides [illegible] [illegible] in addition to which the corner has a back building, four stories high, and filling the entire depth of the lot by about 16 feet in width. The property is admirably adapted for a Young Ladies' Seminary, and has been occupied as such since the houses were finished. It is also a good location for a Hotel Garni, and is sufficiently commodious for that purpose, or desirable for private residences.
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—Good and cheap manufacturing locations, possessing many advantages, can be had near by the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, at Rhinebeck, directly opposite to Rondout and Kingston, where coal can be obtained at first cost prices. Transportation facilities by river and rail road. Also, for sale, a number of beautiful villa sites, from one to 50 acres more or less land, for country seats, unsurpassed for beauty of the river and mountain scenery. Apply to GEORGE VEITCH, at the Rhinebeck depot.

BARGAINS IN RURAL RESIDENCES—Two residences very desirably situated, one in the city of New-Brunswick, N. J., fronting the grounds of Rutgers College, one on the heights opposite the city, beautifully situated, containing 3½ acres of good garden soil, and a farm of 150 acres or it would be divided in two with good improvements. About 2½ miles from New Brunswick, and six minutes walk from a dépôt. For photographic views and full descriptions, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or WILLIAM FLAGG, New-Brunswick.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT PORT-CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A very desirable modern-built two-story house, with about half an acre of land, well laid out with fruit trees, grape, raspberry and blackberry vines, and ornamental shrubs. A barn at convenient distance, with more land, will be sold with the house, if wanted. To be sold low, if applied for soon. For particulars, inquire of AGUR PIXLEY, on the premises; or, to WM. A. PIXLEY, No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IN THE beautiful sea-side village of Fairfield, Conn., a new, first-class, spacious and very convenient house, most eligibly situated upon a gentle elevation, 5 minutes' walk from dépôt and church. Plot of land is two acres well laid out. The place is admirably fitted for the residence of a private family, or for a family school. Apply to BURR LYON, living near Fairfield, or M. W. LYON, No. 926 Broadway, second story.

EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence wanted in exchange for valuable Brooklyn property. A location near a dépôt would be preferred where there is good society and educational and religious privileges convenient. The premises should have substantial out-buildings, with plenty of choice fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c.; together with furniture, stock and farming implements. Address, with full particulars, W., Box No. 479 New-York Post-Office.

BROOKLYN (GOWANUS CANAL) PROPERTY FOR SALE—Sixty-nine lots, all lying together, between Smith-st. and the Canal, and on 5th, 6th and 7th-sts., and having a front on the Canal of 850 feet. This property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, and for lumber, lath, lime, brick or coal yards, and will be sold in parcels to suit, and some facilities given. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., N. Y.

$4,000.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, the two-story brick house, with lot, No. 73 High-st., containing ten rooms, large vault, in good order; good neighborhood; title indisputable. Apply to S. W. BURTIS, No. 119 Myrtle-av., or to GEO. W. KETCHUM, No. 114 Fulton-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR RENT—In the beautiful village of Seymour, Conn., within five minutes' walk of the dépôt; plot of land 3 acres, with abundance of choice fruit; a spacious and convenient house, admirably fitted for the residence of a private family or family school. Apply to J. C. WHEELER, Union-place Hotel.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEATS FOR sale or exchange for genteel residences in New-York—22 acres at Flushing and 17 acres at Glen Cove, elegantly improved, surrounded by noble trees and grounds tastefully laid out, near steamboat and railroad depot.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW BROWN-STONE house, No. 3 Rutherford-place, fronting Stuyvesant Park, west side, four stories and basement, complete with all the modern improvements. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 124 East 23d-st.

MOUNTAIN AIR AND A COUNTRY HOME—FOR SALE—One of the most desirable residences in Orange, N. J., one hour from the City. 2¼ acres of land. For handbills giving full particulars, inquire of T. P. ROSSITER, No. 3 Bond-st., or P. H. JEREMIAH, Bowery Bank.

$3,000.—FOR SALE CHEAP—A THREE-story cottage house and lot No. 302 West 36th-st., about 200 feet west from 8th-av., contains nine rooms, Croton in yard. Will be sold low and terms liberal. Inquire of ADAMS & LUNDY, No. 27 Dey-st.

LOTS FOR SALE IN MANHATTANVILLE.—A plot of about 17 lots, on 128th-st., near 10th-av. Price together $7,000, or separate $450 each. Apply to S. S. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE BUILDING No. 67 Crosby-st., 250 feet east of Broadway, near Spring-st.; lot 75 feet by 100. The building 50 feet by 100, five stories high, with a fine large cellar, and with a strong light on all sides; the ceilings are from 11 to 14 feet high; well finished for any kind of manufacturing purposes, such as printers, cabinet or piano-forte makers, or anything else. Inquire on the premises, or address, by note, O. H. CORLIES, No. 37 East 33d-st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT, WITH TWO acres of land, (more if desired,) at Rye, Westchester County, owned and lately occupied by Andrew Clark, Esq., half mile from the Depot and near Rye Beach. The house is two-story and attic, filled in, 38x42, with an extension, beautifully situated and surrounded with handsome shade trees. The garden contains ¾ of an acre, and there is a large quantity of very fine fruit on the premises. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement of the Insurance Buildings.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO VERY handsome brick houses having gas and fixtures. They will be rented at the low rate of $325 per annum. Also, a corner house having gas and fixtures for $420; the furniture of which can be had at a bargain, (being nearly new.) Possession can be had now, or the first of May. Apply to WM. DOWNES, No. 71 Atlantic-street, near South Ferry.

TO LET—A QUIET AND RESPECTABLE family want to rent rooms on a second floor, furnished or unfurnished, and possessing modern improvements, to gentlemen, or to a small family without children. The location is a pleasant one, and within two or three minutes' walk to the cars or stages. Terms moderate. References given and required. Address F. H., *Times* office.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (25x80) on west side of 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, the 3-story brick dwelling-house replete with all the modern improvements, gas, water and range, garden and stable attached, situate No. 1 St. George's place, about 3 minutes' walk from the Railroad dépôt and 5 minutes from the steamboat landing. Inquire on the premises or to QUACKENBOSS & CO., No. 11 Merchants' Exchange.

TO LET—LARGE WAREROOM, No. 539 BROADWAY, between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, 124 feet by 50, and 20 feet high; suitable for piano-fortes furniture, &c. Also, the basement underneath, (same dimensions,) 15 feet high. Possession in April. Apply to JOHN R. PETERS, JR., on the premises.

TO LET—TWO STORES AND FOUR LOFTS, in Canal-st., near Broadway; six rooms, 25x50, in the house No. 413 Broadway; also, the house No. 180 Laurens-st. Apply to P. DICKIE, No. 127 Greene-st., before 9 o'clock A. M., or after 5 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—BETWEEN EIGHTEENTH AND 19th sts., (one block below Stuyvesant-square,) 2 large 4-story houses, with all the modern improvements. Can be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock. Inquire of Messrs. BASHRACK & PRASLOW, No. 16 Cedar-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS BASEMENT of the new marble building corner of Broadway and Spring-st. For terms, apply to ST. JOHN, RAYMOND & CO., on the premises, or ABNER L. ELY, No. 21 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN 22d-ST., near 4th-av., 3-story brown front, three rooms deep, thirteen rooms with improvements. Boarding-house keepers and tobacco smokers will please not apply. Rent $125 per month. Address R. C. READ, Post-Office.

TO LET—IN THE SEVENTH WARD, NO. 206 Monroe-st., a convenient three-story house, with two kitchens and front basement, water up to the third floor, bath room on the second; good accommodations for three small families. Rent to good tenant, $375.

TO LET—THE FOUNDRY IN THE VILLAGE of Peekskill, Westchester County, known as the Peekskill Foundry. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York.
F. P. FLAGLER.

TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS STORE NO. 141 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, suitable for dry goods, hats, boots and shoes, or any other business, being the best store and location on the street. Possession now. Apply to JOHN BRAINERD, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn.

TO LET—TWO STORES CORNER BROADWAY and 41st-st., and a large basement and vault, calculated for druggist, plumber or baker, or the whole together for a saloon and restaurant.
WM. H. SMITH, No. 4 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—NO. 365 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-st.—Five large rooms on the first story, suitable for a tailor or fancy goods business, &c., from May 1. Apply to F. H. CHAMBERS, piano-fortes, No. 365 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—STORE No. [illegible] WARREN-STREET, suitable for any kind of business. Also, suite of rooms for offices. Inquire in the Irving Saving Institution from 10 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—TWO BRICK HOUSES IN 37TH-ST., [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of a [illegible] [illegible], furniture, [illegible] to a good tenant. Apply to J. V. GROSH & [illegible], No. [illegible] West [illegible].

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, THE TWO WELL finished, 3-story brick houses, corner of State and Nevins sts., from 1st of May next. Apply to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY AT Newark, N. J., near the railroad bridge. Also a coal yard in Bridge-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 130 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE NO. 160 West 23d st.; the house is four stories, and contains every modern improvement. Rent, to a first-rate tenant, $[illegible]. Apply to E. B. MILLER, No. 5 Barclay-st.

TO LET—A 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE WITH all modern improvements, [illegible] Amity-st. [illegible]. Can be seen from 2 to 4. Inquire of F. L. HOUGHTON, Irving Savings Institution, 96 Warren-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS SUITE OFFICES now occupied by the Firemen's Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., corner of Hanover-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 160 East 14th-st., two doors from [illegible]. Inquire of WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON, No. 3 Broad-st.

TO LET—THE TWO THREE-STORY AND basement brick houses Nos. 19 and 20 [illegible] 4th-av. Rent $500. Inquire at No. 22 30th-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 35 MAIDEN-LANE, NEAR Nassau-st. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The brown-stone front house directly on the [illegible] Gramercy Park, No. 36 East 20th-st., large and handsomely furnished.
Also, the upper part of the building known as No. 91 Broadway.
Also, the store basement of said building.
Also, the large brick stable No. 25 East 19th-st. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 76 Wall-st.

BROADWAY AND HOUSTON STREET—To lease, for a term of years, the large building, with a part of the unimproved ground, fronting on Houston-st., in the rear of St. Thomas' Church. This property, from its proximity to the rapid increase of business in that part of Broadway, offers a rare opportunity for the establishment of a large manufacturing, confectionery, or any other respectable business. For terms and other particulars, apply to S. DENISON, No. 24 Dey-st., from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.

DESIRABLE HOUSES ON EIGHTY-SIXTH-ST., YORKVILLE, TO LET.—Two of the new row of convenient 3-story houses, with verandas in front, on the north side of 86th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. The street is 100 feet wide, regulated, flagged and lighted, and being on high ground with a commanding view, renders the location very desirable. Rents low. Apply to JAMES KING, No. 90 Amity-st.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LEASE FOR TWO YEARS, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The family going to Europe; the street and locality are very desirable, and the house and furniture (the latter mostly new) in excellent order. Rent $550. For particulars, apply to Messrs. JAMES CALDWELL & CO., No. 11 Maiden-lane.

TO LEASE OR LET—THE THREE DWELLINGS Nos. 6, 8 and 10 Wooster-st., with the lots, 25 feet from Canal-st.; the lots are 75 feet front, 100 feet deep; a large building for manufacturing purposes will be erected on the rear of the lots for a suitable tenant.
MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st.

BROADWAY LOFTS TO LEASE—DEsirable for Milliners or furniture dealers, in the marble building No. 637, between Houston and Bleecker sts. They are well arranged for division and sub-letting.

TO BE LET OR LEASED—THE TWO FOUR story new brick (adjoining) stores Nos. 240 and 242 Front-st. Apply to W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 35 South-st.

TO RENT OR LEASE—A FARM OF ONE hundred acres, within 8 miles of Washington. For particulars apply to JNO. H. McCUTCHEN, Washington, D. C.

TOMPKINS MARKET.—DESIRABLE VAcant property to lease for a term of years opposite Tompkins Market. Apply at the Coal Office No. 18 7th-st., corner of Hall-place.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—A COMMODIOUS house about three miles back of Port Richmond, on Staten Island; rent $400. Apply to ROOSEVELT & SON, No. 94 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—HOUSE, barn and carriage-house, with about 4 acres of land, beautifully located about ½ mile from William's Bridge, near the Harlem Railroad. Inquire No. 48 Chatham-st.

STORE TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, fronting on Astor-place; a desirable location. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM, SITUATED THREE-quarters of a mile west of the beautiful village of Geneva, Ontario County, on the Geneva and Rochester plank road, containing 150 acres of the first quality of land, well watered and fenced, and under excellent cultivation, with an abundance of choice fruit trees. The buildings consist of a large brick dwelling house, with a spacious kitchen additional; two tenant or farm houses, large stable, ice house, work shop, and large barns and sheds. The house occupies a commanding view of the lakes, the Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, the villages of Geneva, Waterloo and Seneca Falls, with a varied and extensive view of the surrounding country for 30 miles. Its proximity to numerous churches, excellent schools, colleges, and its healthy locality, render it one of the most desirable residences in Western New-York. For further particulars and terms, apply to JAMES H. WOODS, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, or to the proprietor,
PAUL MITCHELL,
Maple Hill, near Geneva, Ontario County, N. Y.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT ROCKLAND LAKE, OPPOSITE SING SING, FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Thirty acres of ground, a fruitful vineyard of 2½ acres and an abundance of every kind of choice fruit. House is two-story and basement, stone, with piazzas all round, and contains hot and cold water, heater, range and every other convenience, and being situated on elevated ground, overlooks one of the finest landscapes in the country, including a fine view of the Hudson, with Rockland Lake in the foreground and the Ramapo Mountains in the distance. If not sold by April 1 it will be let for a hotel, and would be a splendid Summer resort. Three boats every day from the city, and steam ferry to Sing Sing, and thence by Hudson River Railroad to New-York. A view of the place may be seen at our office. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM AND COUNTRY RESIdence at Skaneateles, Onondaga County, N. Y. The property consists of 116 acres of excellent land, 30 of which are heavily timbered, and the remainder under cultivation. The house is a large and [illegible] [illegible] upon a lawn of eight acres, sloping on one side to the lake and on the other to the high road which separates it from the farm. On the premises are a carriage-house and stables for horses and cows, two large barns, and other farm buildings. The property lies within the village limits. For beauty of scenery and salubrity of air, the situation is very desirable. Inquire at the office of MYERS, FOSTER & JONES, No. 239 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM AND MILL PROPERTY FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The valuable mill property and timber lands in Damascus, Wayne County, Pa., 190 miles from New-York, on the New-York and Erie Railroad and Delaware River. There are on the premises a grist mill, two saw mills, smith shop, carriage makers' shop, store, five dwelling houses, &c., &c. It is located in one of the best lumber locations in this country, and must be sold during the present month. Inquire of Major THOMPSON, Administrator, No. 27 Wooster-st.; or of JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the property.

$13,000.—FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT, at Jamaica, L. I., for sale or exchange for a dwelling-house, 37 acres, fertile as a garden, from which $3,000 of market produce can be raised in a year; good dwelling, carriage and ice houses and barn; plank-road runs in front of house, and railroad through farm; stages twice a day. Everything complete and ready for occupancy. No incumbrances. Terms easy. C. FELCH, No. 120 Wall-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES OR LESS BEAUTIFUL upland, with dwelling, [illegible] of Hudson City, New-Jersey, 2½ miles from Jersey City. Will be sold low, as the owner wishes to remove. Apply to BARBRISKE, on the premises, or J. R. JONES, No. 105 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, near New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'Hervilly, No. 16 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF 26 ACRES, situated at Woodhaven, L. I., 5½ miles from South Ferry; commutation fare 6¼ cents per trip; in full view of Jamaica Bay. Will be sold very cheap, as the owner is going West; title good. For particulars, apply to KIRBY & DAVIDSON, Rule Makers, No. 93 Bowery.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED 1½ MILES from the Chestnut-st. dépôt, Newark, N. J., containing 24 acres, 5 of which is a fine wood lot, balance very productive. For particulars, apply at No. 27 Maiden-lane.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED TO PURCHASE a 20 to 25 feet front, four-story, brown-stone front, high basement house, for which in part payment a small neat house in a good neighborhood will be taken, for $5,500, the balance in cash. Address, with location and price, HOUSE, Box No. 2,149, Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST CLASS COUNTRY SEAT, or would exchange first-rate City property for a first-class country seat, with from 20 to 50 acres of land attached, and located within 40 miles of the City. Address COUNTRY RESIDENCE, Box No. 2,[illegible], New-York City Post-Office, stating full particulars.

HOUSE WANTED—WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements; three-story, attic and basement, well adapted for a first-class private boarding-house. Rent must not exceed $[illegible]; location not above 30th-st. and below 7th avs. Address HOUSE, No. 139 *Times* Office.

THE GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison and Montgomery sts., New-York, is open for public worship EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. FREDERICK STEINS, Pastor. Residence No. 64 Pitt-st.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

BRICK CHURCH LOT AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, in separate parcels, the plot of land known as the Brick Church plot, with the buildings and iron railing.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lots:

No. 1, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st.

No. 2, corner of Beekman and Nassau-sts.

No. 3, adjoining the last lot, fronting on Nassau-st. and Park-row.

No. 4, adjoining the last lot, fronting on Nassau-st. and Park-row.

No. 5, adjoining the last lot, fronting on Nassau-st. and Park-row.

No. 6, adjoining the last lot, fronting on Nassau-st. and Park-row.

No. 7, corner of Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-sts.

For size of property see maps.

75 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years, at the option of the purchaser.

Full particulars, as regards title, &c., can be had of WETMORE & BOWEN, No. 16 Wall-st. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT furniture, [illegible] THIS DAY, (Friday), [illegible] the entire magnificent [illegible] West [illegible] [illegible] Furniture of [illegible] consisting of sofas, [illegible] chairs [illegible] rosewood [illegible] [illegible]

Wm. T. Boyd, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF $40,000 WORTH OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c.—by GEORGE NICHOLS—THIS DAY, March 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel. GEORGE NICHOLS will sell at auction, by order of Abbott Brothers, Attorneys for Assignees, the entire stock of a large down-town importing watch and jewelry house, removed to No. [illegible] Broadway for convenience of sale, amounting in value to over $40,000, all of which will most positively be sold without reserve to the highest bidders. The stock embraces every variety and pattern of watches, jewelry, diamonds, gold and silver-plated ware, and is in every way worthy the attention of dealers and others in want of any kind of jewelry, &c. The stock consists of 1,000 gold watches of every style, 500 gold and silver watches, [illegible] diamond pins and rings, [illegible] [illegible] Also a very large assortment of silver-plated ware [illegible] [illegible] Terms—under $100 cash, and over $100 3 months' [illegible] approved indorsed notes. Catalogues will be ready on Wednesday, March 4, and can be had on application at No. 539 Broadway, and No. [illegible] [illegible]. No postponement on account of the weather. By order of

ABBOTT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Assignees.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF LEASEHOLD AND OTHER PROPERTY ON WHITE, AMITY AND CLIFF STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 10, 1857, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Philetus H. Holt, [illegible] deceased.

[illegible] lease of lot No. 41 [illegible] years [illegible] May next, at an annual ground rent of $[illegible], payable quarterly. Improvements to be paid for at end of the lease—lot 25 x 100.

[illegible] house and lot No. [illegible] Amity-st., south side, between Wooster and Greenwich sts.—25 x 75.

[illegible]

[illegible] apply to the Auctioneer, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, 300 MARBLE-TOPS, WITH GLASSES, 300 CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 6, [illegible] o'clock, at the salesroom, No. [illegible] Beekman-st. [illegible] [illegible] every kind of parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement; also, all kinds of carpets and oil-cloths; French plate and oval mirrors; [illegible] oil paintings; several cottage suites [illegible] [illegible] 300 or 200 dress-tables [illegible] together with an innumerable quantity of other goods. Sale peremptory.

Eugene E. Franklin, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BY E. E. FRANKLIN & CO.—Sale of Furniture, Fancy Goods, &c., TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at [illegible] o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 65 Nassau-st. By order [illegible] will be sold the [illegible] of custom-made furniture [illegible] gilt-frame French plate mirrors, [illegible] silver-plated ware, &c.; also, [illegible] Enterprise, the whole positively to be sold without reserve.

Anthony J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD OF NO. 35 LONDON-TERRACE AT AUCTION.—Adjourned from [illegible]. A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the [illegible] of the premises No. 35 London-terrace, [illegible] a four-story brick house, with all the modern [illegible] and lease of lot for 9 years, from May next, [illegible] renewals of [illegible] years each, at a ground [illegible]. Size of lot, 24x175. Further particulars at the office.

W. Pell, Auctioneer.

ITALIAN MARBLE MANTELS.—PELLS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 11, at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms of Mr. John Flanly, No. [illegible] Broadway. The entire stock of Italian marble mantels, consisting of veined Ordinary, and black and gold [illegible] mantels, all of modern designs, and well executed. Costly statuary, Italian marble mantels of new designs, and finished in the most artistic style. Now ready for examination. Catalogues on Monday 9th. Terms, 4 months, approved indorsed notes.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON TWENTY-NINTH-STREET AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, the 10th day of March, [illegible] at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 2 lots [illegible] on the rear thereof, on the [illegible] commencing 300 feet west of 10th-av. Lots each 25 x 100, [illegible] [illegible] This property is well worthy the attention of [illegible]

SALE AT AUCTION, BY E. H. LUDLOW.—[illegible] March 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 120 East 26th-st., near 3d-av., the following machinery: Steam engine and boiler, [illegible] horse power, steam pipe, belting, shafting and pulleys; also, one planing machine, several molding machines, [illegible] saw, benches, circular cross-cut saws, one upright saw, together with several carpenter's benches, carts, harness, &c. The above will be positively sold without reserve. By order of the Trustees.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON'S IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE, No. [illegible] Washington-st., between Chamber and Warren, New-York. Offer at lowest market rates, Bar and Bundle Iron and Steel of all descriptions.

MOUNT HOPE IRON COMPANY'S CUT NAILS.—The attention of dealers and shippers is requested to this new brand of cut nails, from a new establishment with improved machinery. These nails are fine in finish, shape and quality. For sale by the Company's Agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

RAILROAD IRON.—ONE THOUSAND TONS [illegible] rails, deliverable on Lake Erie; 1,000 tons [illegible] at the port of New-York. Both lots ready for immediate use, approved make and pattern. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company have opened a yard at the foot of 13th-st., East River, for supplying the public with their Scranton Coal at retail, which will be delivered in nice order, of any desired size, to all parts of the City, at the lowest market prices. Orders received at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., or by Mr. ANDREW SEYMOUR, Agent, at the yard.

W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

New-York, Jan. 22, 1857.

N. B.—Orders for this coal by the cargo delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, and Jersey City, or alongside vessels in the harbor received at the office, No. 51 Wall-st.

COAL—PRICES REDUCED.—PEACH ORCHARD, Stove, Lehigh, Furnace, and White Ash, Furnace, Egg and Range Coal, for sale to consumers or dealers, at a reduction from Winter prices. Also, Liverpool and "Preston Orrel," and English Cannel Coal. By D. Y. & E. JONES, No. 149 Waverley-place.

COAL! COAL!—BEST QUALITIES OF LEHIGH [illegible] and White Ash Coal of all sizes delivered in any part of the City at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool coals.

WM. E. PEARSON, No. 20 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.—SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York. GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. REED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES. We issue sight bills on the

UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,

In sums from £1 and upwards, at $5 per £.

Address TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

LOAN FOR $500,000.—FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of an act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 13, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 20th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1871. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 30th day of March instant, at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany, or at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York, but the money will be received and the scrip issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 30th day of March instant, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Albany, March 3, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending December 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to seventy-four and one-half per cent. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is all ready for delivery. Interest dividends of 6 per cent. per annum on the Scrip issues of 1854 and 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash, at their office No. 16 Wall-st., where insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 18 of the Charter provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Dan'l B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Daniel D. Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
Geo. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. R. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos Gaillard, Jr.,	Sam. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Warterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and any other business that may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1857, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 7th day of March, and reopen on the 19th day of March.

C. C. JOHNSON, Secretary pro tem.

BY VIRTUE OF AN INDENTURE MADE on the 1st day of February, 1856, by the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company to the undersigned as Trustee, I will receive proposals until the 15th day of March, for purchase from the holders of the bonds issued under said agreement to the extent of the $30,000, the amount the said Company in said indenture agreed annually to appropriate to the sinking fund for the payment of the bonds so issued.

J. M. WARNER, Trustee, Troy, N. Y.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (date issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE ON THE 1st March, on the Bonds of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company, issued for the construction of the Rutland extension, will be paid at the office of CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., on and after the 2d proximo.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF Knox County, Ohio, issued to the Springfield, Mount Vernon, and Pittsburg R. R. Co., payable in this City on the 1st March next, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after 1st prox.

ATWOOD & CO.

FARMERS AND CITIZENS' BANK OF LONG ISLAND, WILLIAMSBURGH, Feb. 27, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable to the stockholders on and after March 10.

O. M. BEACH, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent on the capital stock of the first division of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th March, prox., both days inclusive.

A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, March 16, 1857, at the Pacific Bank, Broadway, corner of Grand-st. The transfer book will be closed from the 10th to 15th March, inclusive.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 6 BROAD-STREET, New-York, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday, 5th instant, viz.:

W. Callender,	Fred'k DePeyster,	T. James Glover,
Eugene Dutilh,	James Donaldson,	E. H. Howell,
P. A. Hargous,	John Brouwer,	S. P. Bell,
M. X. Harmony,	Arthur Leary,	L. Wells,
Peter Morris,	G. W. Coster,	J. M. Motley,
Henry Morgan,		John Garcia.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S, AND HAINES Bros. Pianos, with a great variety of other Pianos, at very low prices. A Chickering second-hand Piano at $125; 1 at $60. Fine boudoir Pianos to let or for sale, at great bargains. Superior Melodeons low.

T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—GREAT BARGAINS.—Owing to alterations to be made in the piano rooms at No. 333 Broadway, the large stock of pianos and melodeons will be sold during this week, at lower prices than ever before offered in this city. Pianos and melodeons to rent. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ELEGANT PIANO-FORTE, MADE BY one of the best makers, and warranted, cost $500, will be sold for $300; been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—BARGAINS.—AN elegant 7-octave rosewood Piano, $260; one do., $300. Also, a variety of Pianos at $100, $125, $150, $200, &c., for sale at No. 385 Broadway.

PIANOS.—E. THURSTON & SONS, NOS. 3 AND 10 Bible House, Astor-place, offer at low prices, several superior 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes, warranted in every respect. Also pianos to hire.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS. PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. [illegible] av., cor. 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Price moderate. J. [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GREAT REVOLUTION IN SCALES AND PLATFORM BALANCES.—Valuable patent right for sale.—All that have carefully examined Wolcott's Patent Improved Scales have not hesitated to concede that they are the most perfect arrangement of anything of the kind now in use, either for apothecaries' weight or for drafts of 200 tons. To those wishing to engage in the business, I need only say that an examination of my models will satisfy them that this is a chance rarely met with. The right for California will be sold at a bargain. Address or apply to M. REDDING, Agent, now at the American Institute, No. 351 Broadway, where models can be seen for a few days.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—Persons, in town or country, in search of employment as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by inclosing two stamps, to pay postage, to Professor JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 4,531 New-York Post-Office. The employment is suited to either sex; station in life immaterial. It is an article of daily consumption, and can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling; secure by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG ATTORNEY IS DESIROUS of forming a partnership connection with an established lawyer. He has been admitted three years, and having had several years' experience in some of the most prominent offices in this City, he feels competent to take charge of the business of an office. The most satisfactory references given. Address A. K. G., Box No. 395 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FLOURISHING FEMALE SEMINARY, located near a large, populous and thriving town, in the western part of this State, now enjoying a liberal patronage. The buildings are new, and in perfect order. This is a rare opportunity for a principal with some capital. Address, for particulars, DENISON & SMITH, American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—THE LEASE, fixtures, horses, carts, and good will of an old established coal yard, centrally located in this City, now doing a good business, and capable of being extended without any extra expense. For particulars, address COLLIER, office of this paper.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LOCOMOTIVE BOILER, 14-horse power, fire box 3 feet square by 4 feet high, cylinder 8 feet long by 2 feet 8 inches diameter, 42 2-inch tubes; a good article. Also a large quantity of gas pipes of all sizes, at the American Tube Works, 46th-st., west of 10th-av., New-York.

$400.—FEED STORE FOR SALE.—HORSE, wagon, harness and sleigh; one of the best paying stands on east side of the City; 20 horses on the premises—now doing a large business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply at No. 294 Delancey-st.

TO TINSMITHS.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, the stock, fixtures, tools, &c., of one of the oldest established tin can factories in this City. For further particulars, address Box No. 3,290 Post-Office. The proprietor is going into other business.

TO DAGUERREANS.—TO LET—THE GALLERY known as the Morand Gallery, No. 65 Chatham-st., New-York, with furniture and fixtures complete for the business. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., or 4 and 6 P. M., to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 8 Bowery.

TWENTY VESSELS FOR SALE—SLOOPS and schooners of various sizes and prices. For particulars inquire of JOHN C. BAXTER & SON, Ship-chandlers, No. 308 West, above Spring-st.

TO LET—A LUMBER YARD, AT SING SING. An old stand for business, with a good dock attached. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL S. SMITH.

FOR SALE—A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, with boiler complete, of 6-horse power, calculated for hoisting, pile driving, &c. Address by note No. 37 East 33d-st., O. B. CORLIES.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST CLASS GROCERY IN A good location for sale for cash. Inquire of F. EDGAR, No. 450 8th-av., cor. 34th-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Alanson D. Golden and Phillip Michel, under the firm name of GOLDEN & MICHEL, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of said firm will be settled up by PHILLIP MICHEL, at the late place of business, No. 112 Chambers-st.

ALANSON D. GOLDEN,
PHILIP MICHEL.

New-York, March 4, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of MICHEL, ELTING & MASON, in the Upholstery and Window Shade business, which will be carried on at No. 112 Chambers-st.

PHILIP MICHEL,
EVERETT ELTING,
New-York, March 4, 1857. ARNOLD G. MASON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—NEW-YORK, MARCH 2, 1857.—JAMES H. STEBBINS has this day formed a copartnership with JOHN BLOODGOOD, Jr., under the name and firm of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, and will continue the Stock Commission and Exchange business at No. 22 William-st.

The Commission Business will be strictly adhered to.

The new firm respectfully solicit a portion of your business.

References: CASHIER BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH; CASHIER OHIO LIFE INS. AND TRUST CO.; ROBERT BAYARD, Esq.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF SCHENCK, WOOD & POND is this day dissolved by its own limitation. C. SCHENCK and E. B. POND are authorized to use the name of the late firm in settlement.

C. SCHENCK,
F. M. WOOD,
New-York, March 2, 1857. E. B. POND.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of M. PRATT & CO., and will continue the Commission, Boot, Shoe and Leather business of the late firm, at No. 28 Beekman-st.

M. PRATT,
C. SCHENCK,
New-York, March 2, 1857. E. B. POND.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP known by the firm of CRARY, FLANIGAN & CO., was dissolved on the 31st of January, 1857, by mutual consent. All claims due and against said concern will be settled by either A. H. or H. H. CRARY, who are duly authorized to settle all matters of said firm.

A. H. CRARY,
H. H. CRARY,
E. FLANIGAN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between J. H. DENISON and G. H. SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The interest of the said DENISON has been purchased by H. H. BOYD. The subscribers will continue the business of the late firm under style of SMITH & BOYD.

G. H. SMITH,
H. H. BOYD.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of IRVING PARMELEE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

IRVING PARMELEE continues the business of the late firm at No. 31 Pine-st. IRVING PARMELEE,
FEB. 28, 1857. CHAS. W. HAWKINS.

DISSOLUTION.—NEW-YORK, FEB. 28, 1857, No. 22 William-st.—The firm of N. R. COBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner may sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

NATHANIEL R. COBB,
JAMES H. STEBBINS.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOSEPH MARIE IS THIS DAY admitted as a partner in our house.

MARIE & KANZ,
New-York, March 2, 1857. No. 27 William-st.

FURNITURE.

NO. 33 BOWERY.

PARLOR FURNITURE,
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
CHAMBER FURNITURE,
OFFICE FURNITURE,

In
ROSEWOOD,
MAHOGANY,
BLACK WALNUT, and
OAK.

FOSTER & LEE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 460, 458 and 456 Pearl-st., and 189 Canal-st., (new store) near Bowery, New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, in brocatel, brocade, de laine and plush, mahogany Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety of enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $25 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattress and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

H. STONEY RESPECTFULLY CALLS THE attention of buyers of cabinet furniture to an inspection of his present Spring stock, (not to be excelled by any in this City for style and finish,) consisting of parlor, boudoir, dining room and library in all the varieties of woods. Drawings will be made to suit the tastes of the most fastidious in architecture, and the work will be executed in the most artistic and substantial manner for style and quality of workmanship. Call and examine. Prices will be moderate, and terms liberal.

HENRY STONEY, No. 390 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. [illegible] and 73 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suites repainted.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company are now ready to execute orders for Iron Bedsteads, &c. Housekeepers about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call. Country dealers, shipping houses and public institutions liberally dealt with. Office 175 Centre-st., near Howard.

TELEGRAPH BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, ESTABLISHED FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF THE TWO CITIES.—Office in New-York, No. 21 Wall-st., corner Broad; Brooklyn, Montague-st., (corner of Court,) near Fulton. Messages will be received for Brooklyn by the City Telegraph, at their offices, Chatham-square, (Post-Office,) New-York Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel, and St. Germain Hotel, corner of 23d-st. and 5th-av. Messages will be received at the Brooklyn Office for the East, West, North and South, including the British Provinces. All messages will be transmitted with immediate dispatch.

SOLE LEATHER—SOLE LEATHER—SOLE [illegible] quality oak for sale at the City Tannery, [illegible] 5th and 6th avs.; [illegible] [illegible] leather for shoes and cart use, [illegible] color, 24 cts. a pound.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The original and genuine article!!! For purifying the blood. An unfailing remedy for scrofula, cutaneous and biliary distempers. The experience of sixteen years has fully established the high reputation of this invaluable medicine, its curative powers having been thoroughly tested in long-standing and obstinate cases, with such invariable success as to call forth the most flattering commendations from eminent physicians throughout the country.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, OEVIS & CO., No. 160 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS for Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers, Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Horror of Death, Trembling, Languor and Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System. BARNES & PARK.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D.,

Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-street, and nowhere else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS have effected Cures of from one month to twenty years' standing—evidence open for the inspection of all. Depôt, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Building. Price $1 per bottle. BARNES & PARK, Agents.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at 55 Walker-st., a few doors West of Broadway.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS remove Tetter, Pimples, Obstructions and Irregularities, and all Diseases arising from Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies. Assembly Building, New-York.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases, at No. 83 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS, prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, are pleasant in their taste and odor, but immediate in their action. BARNES & PARK.

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster. (Consultations till 1 and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted.) Stricture, seminal weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all genito-urinary diseases radically cured, without painful operations, offensive medicines or troublesome restrictions. Also, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Piles, Old Ulcers.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS cure "Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy." Sold by HELMBOLD, Philadelphia; BARNES & PARK, New-York.

DR. CURTIS, FROM EUROPE, MAY BE consulted on private diseases and secret ailments of every description. A faithful and reliable treatment guaranteed in all cases. Utmost secrecy and confidence observed. Terms moderate. Early application is requested. No. 33 Howard-st., 3 doors east of Broadway.

SUFFERERS FROM CERTAIN DISEASES consult Dr. WARD, at No. 50 Canal-st., three doors east of Broadway. He offers a certain and permanent cure, or no pay. Office open from 8 A. M. until 9 P. M. daily. His UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND warranted to cure, price $1.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS for Pallid Countenance, Eruptions, Pain in the Back, Headache, Sick Stomach.

WHO WILL SUFFER WHEN DR. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT will immediately cure cholera, colic, dysentery, vomiting, rheumatism, swellings, cuts, burns, &c.? Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all the druggists and storekeepers.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the ne plus ultra for certain diseases, and only requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. Ward as the greatest benefactor of the day. Price $1. Office 50 Canal-st., three doors East of Broadway.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS give Health and Vigor to the Frame, and Bloom to the Pallid Cheek. BARNES & PARK.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATES OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, of Broadway, No. 561, advises the public to call and examine his mode of inserting the same, which prevents the bitter taste and nervous irritation which metal or porcelain unavoidably causes.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 134 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN, now landing ex American Congress from London. For sale by the puncheon in bond, or in cases from store, by E. S. MESSENGER & CO., No. 55 Fulton-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Jan. 3	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7	1857
Saturday, Jan. 17	1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21	1857
Saturday, Jan. 31	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4	1857
Saturday, Feb. 14	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18	1857
Saturday, March 14	1857	Wednesday, March 4	1857
Saturday, April 11	1857	Wednesday, April 1	1857
Saturday, May 9	1857	Wednesday, April 29	1857
Saturday, May 23	1857	Wednesday, May 27	1857
Saturday, June 6	1857	Wednesday, June 10	1857
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York .... Wednesday, March 4.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, We'day, March 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, We'day, March 18.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 25.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, F. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin..........$130
Second Cabin..........75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage apply to

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail April 4.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURG.........Saturday, March 14, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK.........Saturday, April 11, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW..........Saturday, April 25, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP FOR LIVERPOOL.—The United States Mail steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads.

For Freight or passage having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

E. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The rate of Freight from Liverpool is reduced to £4 per ton measurement until further notice.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, March 2, 1857, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:20 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate Stations.

Night Express, at 4:20 P. M., for Dunkirk.

Night Express, at 4:20 P. M., for Buffalo.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Supt.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M., (Nov. 3 this goes into effect;) leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 8:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. 11 and 4 go to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $13 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Jan. 1, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:10 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM FEB. 23, 1857, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Mail, 11:15 A. M.; Emigrant, 5:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M. and 12 M. and 4:45 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 6:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 5:30 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE TO ALBANY $2.—The passenger trains on this Road for Albany will leave the corner White and Centre sts., as follows:

Every morning at 6:10 o'clock.

Every afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Fare through to Albany will be $2. To commence on Monday afternoon, 16th inst.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Supt.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after Dec. 1, 1856, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., respectively. S. ASHBURNER,

Chief Eng'r, and Supt. H., P. and F. R. R.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIA.—KANGAROO LINE.—FIRST ship and only clipper on the berth. The beautiful A 1 clipper ship RED GAUNTLET, will be dispatched at an early day for Melbourne. Shippers and passengers will do well to examine her before engaging elsewhere. Apply on board Pier No. 10 East River, or to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st., or GOODWIN, ARKELL & ELLIOT, No. 106 Pearl-st.

CAUTION.—WHEREAS, CERTAIN PARTIES in New-York have represented themselves to be my agents, this is to certify that I have neither Depôt nor Agent in America, for the sale of my dry-glass or crystal-glass for optical instruments. [illegible]

THEO. DAGUET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—ALFRED WILLIS against WILLIAM TAYLOR and LOUISA, his wife, Eliza Harris, Charles T. Harris, and Marianna, his wife, Clifford Harris, Helen Wooster Harris, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and Philip A. Freeman, and Helen M., his wife, [illegible] [illegible]—To the defendants, ELIZA HARRIS, CHARLES T. HARRIS, and MARIANNA, his wife, Clifford Harris, Helen Wooster Harris, and [illegible] Harris: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the [illegible] day of February, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1857.

CRAM, CORNELL & FOWLER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 46 Wall-st.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—SPENCER K. GREEN and SAMUEL BUDD against JOHN D. STEWARD and [illegible] TURNCLIFF.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy [illegible] this day, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 157 Broadway, in said City, within 20 days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand [illegible] hundred [illegible] dollars and twenty-three cents, with interest on [illegible] hundred and seventy-six dollars and fifteen cents from the 11th day of October, 1856, on two hundred and [illegible] three dollars thirty-nine cents from the [illegible] day of December, 1856, and on twenty-nine hundred [illegible] nine dollars and sixty-nine cents from the [illegible] day of March, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 3, 1857.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
m[illegible]-law6wF No. 157 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM W. BISHOP, assignee of JOHN T. BURGESS, against LEWIS J. DOYLE, [illegible] EATON, George H. Hill, John M. Coe, [illegible] Willett, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, Edwin Hoyt, Philip Tillinghast, William B. Green and Nehemiah Knight.—Summons for relief.—[illegible] contract.—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the aforesaid County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 189 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty-eight hundred dollars, with interest from the 1st day of December, 1856, besides the costs of this action. S. D. COZZENS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York aforesaid, on the 13th day of February, 1857. [illegible]

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN H. WA[illegible] against WILLIAM PYNE.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To WILLIAM PYNE: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of fourteen hundred and sixty-seven dollars, with interest from the 16th day of January, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 12, 1857.

J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

N. B.—Said complaint was filed in said County Clerk's Office, Feb. 5, 1857. J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD,
f6-law6wF Plaintiff's Attorneys.

GENERAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims against the Real Estate Hide Association of the City of New-York, are requested to present the same at the office of the Trustees, on the premises known as the Hide House, corner of 1st-av. and 5th-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of two and four o'clock in the afternoon of each day, (Sundays excepted,) until the 10th of March next, as immediately after that day the assets of the Association will be divided among the stockholders.—Dated New-York, 24th February, 1857.

By order of the Trustees.

S. P. PATTERSON, President.

GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL H. THISTLE, late of the City of New-York, [illegible] deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. 230 Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Nov. 27, 1856.

EDWARD CROMMELIN, } Executors.
ABRAHAM McBRIDE,
n28-law6mF JOHANNA THISTLE,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM THORNE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at [illegible] [illegible] Clinton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 8th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 24, 1856.

OGDEN H. THORNE, Administrator, with will annexed.
s26-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENT BUNNEMEYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of HENRY G. SCUDDER, No. [illegible] Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 9, 1856.

HENRY G. SCUDDER, Administrator.
MARY C. BUNNEMEYER, Administratrix.
o10-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DOMINGO LIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of BARTOLOME BLANCO, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 7, 1856.

BARTOLOME BLANCO, } Executors.
W*o8-law6m SALVADOR CHAPPELL,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES C. CHURCH, late of the town of New-Utrecht, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of R. T. & G. W. CHURCH, at Fort Hamilton, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated Jan. 12, 1857.

ja[illegible]-law6mF MARIA CHURCH, Administratrix.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA ASPINWALL AND PANAMA RAILROAD.—Prices greatly reduced. Steerage passage $[illegible], including Railroad passage from Aspinwall to Panama. The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, (2,000 tons burden,) Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail for Aspinwall, on MONDAY, March 23, 1857, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to connect with the steamer ORIZABA, from Panama for the Pacific, for San Francisco. Fifty pounds of baggage allowed each passenger; 10 cents per pound on excess.

The ORIZABA leaves San Francisco March 5, to connect with the TENNESSEE, remaining at Panama until the arrival of her passengers, thus avoiding all possibility of detention on the Isthmus.

Steerage passage taken on or before the 18th instant, may be had at the above price.

For freight or passage, apply only to CHAS. MORGAN & SONS, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on Saturday, Feb. 7, at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the Great Mail Line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg or Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

BILLIARD TABLES.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES, WITH patent combination cushions, (patented [illegible] 1856,) so constructed as to insure equal elasticity in all [illegible] and strict mathematical correctness. Their [illegible] superiority has caused worthless imitations to be offered. For sale only at the salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, and at the manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st.

MICHAEL PHELAN, Patentee.

BILLIARD TABLES.—DECKER'S MECHANICAL combination cushions, [illegible] superior to all others in elasticity and correctness, being lower, yet entirely safe. Tables of all sizes, slate or marble tops, trimmings of every description, at the old stand, [illegible] No. 89 Ann-st. L. DECKER, (late Griffith & Decker.)

A NEW BOOK ON BILLIARDS.—"THE GAME OF BILLIARDS," by MICHAEL PHELAN, author of "Billiards Without a Master." Price $1. Will be sent free of postage, on receipt of price, by O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, billiard table makers, 63 Ann-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' LINIMENT, in pint bottles at 50 cents, superior to anything else for curing colic, swellings, galls, bruises, &c. Sold by all the druggists and storekeepers. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

MANILLA CORDAGE—ALL SIZES, MANUFACTURED by the Brooklyn Patent Cordage Company. Orders for this superior quality of Cordage promptly filled by the agents, J. ATKINS & CO., No. [illegible] South-st.

MARINE MATTERS.

[illegible] Schooner Worcester—Rescued by the Washington.

We are indebted to Capt. Faunce for the following account of the cruise of the U. S. Revenue-Cutter Washington, just arrived, bringing the derelict schooner Worcester, of Providence, R. I., to this port, and having on board the Captain and crew, which were taken off on Tuesday last:

[illegible] Staten Island, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1857; cast off [illegible] from the wharf, made all sail and stood down [illegible] to the southward; ran down to the Capes of [illegible]; spoke several vessels; offered assistance, required none, after which extended our cruise to the northward and eastward.

Feb. 26, at 11 A. M., made Fire Island light-house; [illegible] several vessels bound to the southward; offered assistance, required none; at 3 P. M. made Montauk Point.

Feb. 28 to March 1, cruising between Montauk Point and [illegible] Shoals; at 6 P. M. of March 1, tacked ship [illegible] the southward and westward, with moderate wind from the northward and clear weather. [illegible] commences, and until 4 A. M. moderate [illegible] with rain and snow; barometer falling [illegible] double-reefed the mainsail and furled [illegible] off the foresail and jib, and furled [illegible] At 5½ A. M., commenced blowing a heavy gale from the northward, with a very heavy cross sea running, snowing incessantly; at 6 A. M., hauled down the jib and stowed it; while stowing the jib the vessel made a heavy plunge into a sea, washing [illegible] overboard, injuring one of them severely; [illegible] them with great difficulty; hove to under [illegible] foresail; at 8 A. M., gale increasing to [illegible] alarming extent; immense sea running from the [illegible] and breaking completely over the vessel, making ice very fast, snowing very heavy; at 10 A. M., got the [illegible] foresail yard and booms down and secured them on deck; at 10½ A. M., shipped a heavy sea on the quarter, which stove the starboard quarter [illegible]; rigged masthead tackle, and after great difficulty succeeded in getting her in and secured her in [illegible]

[illegible] A. M. plunged into a sea, completely submerging the forward part of the vessel, carrying away [illegible] jibboom and all the gear attached thereto; all hands employed clearing the wreck. At 12¼ [illegible] trysail up, and bent it ready for use; [illegible] and rigging covered with ice. At 1 P. M. [illegible] of the crew gave out, being dreadfully [illegible]; tried the pumps every half hour during the gale. At 3½ P. M. blowing a complete hurricane from the northward, with hail and sleet; immense sea running, making a clear breach over the vessel. At 11 P. M. commenced moderating a little; ends with heavy gales and flying [illegible]

[illegible] commences, and until 8 A. M. heavy gales from the northward, and clearing up. All hands employed clearing the ice off the deck and rigging; [illegible] found that the bowsprit lantern [illegible] on both sides had been washed away [illegible]. At 10½ A. M., in lat. 39° 7' [illegible] 71° 30' west, discovered a dismasted [illegible] ice bow, with signal of distress flying; [illegible] trysail and jib, hauled down foresail, [illegible] and ran down for her.

[illegible] o'clock P. M., ran alongside the wreck, and [illegible] proved to be the Schooner Worcester, of Providence, R. I., Elisha Rhodes, Master, from Philadelphia for Providence, being a total wreck, having lost both masts, bowsprit, boat and all canvas in the gale. Capt. Rhodes hailed, and requested to be taken off, as his vessel had become totally unmanageable. [illegible] by the schooner until it moderated [illegible] to man a boat. At 4 o'clock P. M. the [illegible] to the southward and westward, and [illegible] more smooth sent a boat for the Captain [illegible] and brought all hands safely on board. [illegible] an officer, four men and a cook on board the W. to take charge of her. At 5½ P. M. [illegible] from S. W. and easy sea, ran out two hawsers and made every preparation for towing. At [illegible] made all drawing sail and commenced towing; [illegible] E. W., with moderate breeze from S. W.

March 4 commences with moderate breeze from S. W. and clear; meridian, calm and clear; latter part and ends, light airs from the westward, and hazy.

March 5 commences with light airs from the westward, and hazy; at 8 A. M., off the "Woodlands," [illegible] the steam-tug Columbus to take the [illegible] to Brooklyn and place her in the Atlantic [illegible] proceeded on our course to New-York to repair [illegible] sustained by the late gale.

OFFICERS ATTACHED.

John Faunce, Esq., Commanding; Arthur D. Stanford, First Lieutenant; John G. Reynolds, Second Lieutenant; Daniel D. Tompkins, Third Lieutenant; George L. Wheeler, Third Lieutenant. [illegible] H. Travers, placed on board by the Underwriters, and in charge of the Worcester. [illegible], Pilot, also placed on board by the Underwriters.

NAMES OF OFFICERS AND CREW RESCUED FROM THE AFORESAID SCHOONER.

Elisha H. Rhodes, Captain; James R. Adamson, Mate; George Tyne, cook; John McCarty, seaman; Barney McCarty, seaman; Henry Rocks, seaman; [illegible], seaman.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN RHODES.

Capt. Rhodes, of the Worcester, has furnished us a copy of the log-book of the Worcester from the time of her leaving Philadelphia, Feb. 26, till the schooner was taken in tow by the Washington. The following [illegible] from the log covers the period to which is attached any special interest. Previous to March 2, when the extract commences, the schooner experienced very comfortable weather:

March 2 came in with a complete hurricane and thick snow-storm, the schooner laboring very heavy and pitching very deep into the sea. At 2 A. M. she made a heavy pitch, carrying away bowsprit, foremast, and everything attached; cut away the rigging [illegible] to get the spars clear of the hull, but soon found that our mainmast was going, and for fear that it would rip up our decks, we had to cut it away, leaving us a complete wreck, with nothing left but our hull, fore-boom, and about one-half of her foresail. We then hove over about five tons of pig iron [illegible], the sea making a complete breach over us from one end of the vessel to the other, staving [illegible] in pieces and washing the captain overboard. We [illegible] the mast as fast as possible. It coming on [illegible], and the crew all frost-bitten, more or less, we got the spars clear of us about 8 o'clock, and tried to make a fire in the cabin, but there being so much water coming into the cabin we found it impossible to do so, but did the best we could through the night, trying her pumps often. At last day dawned upon us again. The wind had veered to the north, but still continuing to blow a gale—the weather more clear, but intensely cold—we now being one complete mass of ice. About 8 o'clock in the morning we discovered a sail bearing about S. W. from us; we set a signal of distress for her; she at that time was lying to, drifting all the time towards us. At 12 o'clock M. she bore down for us—she proving to be (to our great joy) the United States revenue cutter Washington, Capt. Faunce, who, when hailing us, said that he would never leave us, but would try to get us off as soon as he could get his vessel in a situation to do so, he being at that time under storm trysail and head of jib, and [illegible] crippled otherwise, and his vessel being also a solid mass of ice.

March 4, at 2 A. M. Captain Faunce succeeded in getting us all safe on board of his vessel. The Captain then asked him if he could not take the Worcester in tow. Captain Faunce replied that if it moderated he would try to see what he could do. At 8 A. M. he sent a crew on board from his schooner and took her in tow and shaped his course for New-York, the wind being now from W. S. W., and the weather [illegible]

Captain Rhodes states that the sufferings of himself and crew for nearly forty-eight hours previous to the Washington coming to their assistance were most intense, from the bitter cold and impossibility to eat or sleep. He had followed the sea thirty-[illegible] years, but had never before encountered such a furious gale. Had not the Washington fallen in with them at the time she did they would inevitably have perished in a short time. He feels greatly thankful to Captain Faunce and the other officers of the Washington for the humane reception afforded them on board their vessel, and timely ministration to their wants and sufferings.

The Worcester is a staunch schooner of 170 tons. She has been running, the past nine years, between Providence, R. I., and Philadelphia. Last Winter she was rebuilt. The present is the first injury of any account she has ever sustained at sea.

Disaster to the Schooner M. A. Lake—Crew Safe.

The schooner Margaret Ann Lake, which sailed on Saturday night for Barnegat, in search of the mast, reported by the Sylph on the 19th, of the schooner [illegible] Bird, took the storm of Sunday, and the schooner dragged her anchor and went ashore off the light-[illegible] at Barnegat. All hands remained on board, as they could not get off on account of the gale, until [illegible] morning. The schooner Isadora's crew took us off in their surf-boat to the north beach. We then walked 20 miles to Squan, all pretty well [illegible] out. While aground, the sea was breaking over the M. A. L., and ice formed all over the hull and rigging. On Sunday about 3 P. M. spoke pilot-boat No. [illegible]; said they saw a mast with sails and rigging attached, fifteen miles S. E. from Barnegat, with the lantern [illegible] on the heel. On Friday, 27th of February, about five miles north of Barnegat, while walking along the beach, saw a schooner's deck, apparently not long ashore, painted yellow; appeared to be a new deck; was broken in two about the main hatch, and appeared to have been run into.

The ship George Peabody arrived yesterday from Callao, was out 100 days, and reports, March 1, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], passed [illegible] by W., passed a schooner's mast, keel painted white with a wrench on each side, [illegible] from boat Ship No. 1. The same day at [illegible] P. M., and at 9 o'clock next morning, it commenced blowing heavy from N. N. W., accompanied with snow and rain, split a new foresail and maintopsail. At 6 o'clock the gale had increased and a thick snow-storm set in. Ship laboring hard, and the sea making a breach over her. At 8 o'clock, lost foretopmast staysail, and the vessel making considerable water. March 2, lat. 38° 49', lon. 73° 14', still blowing heavy with thick snow, and the ship one solid body of ice fore and aft, making it it impossible to brace the yards; tried to get the spanker on, but could not, there being too much ice on it, as also on all the ropes. The latter part of this day managed to beat off considerable of the ice, and set the spanker and maintopmast-staysail; mate and two men sick. March 3 begins with strong breeze and clear weather. Cannot make sail for the ice. At 4 P. M. got a double-reefed fore and mizzen topsail and jib on the ship, and subsequently set a number of other sails. At 11 A. M. was taken in tow by steamer Huntress, and towed into the Lower Bay.

Letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., dated

East Hampton, March 4.—The schooner Triumph, of Beverly, Captain Woodbury, from Norfolk for Wareham, with 3,600 bushels corn, was wrecked on Montauk, on the South Beach, five miles west of the light, on Saturday morning. A portion of the cargo may be saved in a damaged state. No insurance on the vessel; cargo insured at the eastward.

FOR ASPINWALL.

The United States steamship Illinois, Capt. Boggs, left her pier foot of Warren-street at 2 P. M. yesterday. She carried about 500 passengers, including some 370 United States Recruits, who went out in charge of Capt. Underwood. They are for the relief of detachments ordered home overland.

FISHING.

The schooner Minnehaha, Captain Stone, recently brought in, as the result of one day's fishing, 15,600 pounds of haddock, which were sold at $1 75 per hundred. This is the largest haul ever made by a Swampscott vessel. A number of other boats on the same day had very nearly equal luck.—Boston Transcript.

MARINE LOSSES IN FEBRUARY.

There have been totally lost during the single month of February: Seven ships, 11 barks, 18 brigs, 35 schooners, and one sloop—Total, 70 vessels; the total value of which, with their cargoes, foots up about half a million of dollars.

Naval.

The Dispatch, which has been detailed by the Naval Department for the Coast Survey service, to define the inner edge of the Gulf, was about to start upon a short trial trip yesterday morning, but upon getting up steam a defective place was discovered in the boiler, which obliged them to blow off steam to repair the defect. Capt. Berryman was much disappointed by the detention.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Way the Money Goes.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Board of Education, at a recent meeting, appropriated $7,524 95 to fit up and furnish the new school house No. 20 Tenth Ward, notwithstanding the Finance Committee reported unanimously in favor of readvertising for proposals for furnishing said school house.

It appears from the report of the Finance Committee that a responsible manufacturer offered to fit up and furnish the School, without any material alteration of the plan, for $2,400 less than the above sum.

ALPHA.

A Pickpocket.

A little fellow about 18 years of age, but a big thief of long standing, picked a lady passenger's pocket on board the Illinois, yesterday, of a portmonnaie containing $800. The lady caught him in the act, and held on to him until the arrival of an officer who conveyed him to the Tombs. The money was restored to the lady.

New-York Senate Districts.

Senator Upham's bill for redistricting the State Senatorially makes some alterations in our neighborhood. If this bill passes, the Senatorial districts of this vicinity will be as follows:

First District—Suffolk, Queens and Richmond.

Second District—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth and Twelfth Wards in the city of Brooklyn, and the county towns of Kings County.

Third District—Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards in the city of Brooklyn.

Fourth District—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York.

Fifth District—Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York.

Sixth District—Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards of the City of New-York.

Seventh District—Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-First and Twenty-Second Wards of the City of New-York.

The Holche Zedek Society, at a meeting held on the 4th of March instant, in their rooms, No. 132 Hester-street, corner of Bowery, presented to their President, P. Weinberg, Esq., through Mr. M. Kaplan, accompanied by Rev. Isaac Rosenthal, in a neat address, a valuable gold medal, as a testimony of their respect for his noble conduct and benevolence as their presiding officer. Mr. W. responded in a brief speech, which was highly applauded by all the members present.

Fires.

IN HARLEM.

A fire broke out in an unoccupied building in One hundred and twenty-fourth-street, near Sixth-avenue, about 7 o'clock Wednesday evening. Being discovered before it made much head, was soon extinguished. The property was damaged to the extent of about $100. It is owned by Mr. Paul McKein, and is insured for $3,000 in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company.

IN ELIZABETH-STREET.

Two fires occurred in Elizabeth-street last evening: one a few minutes past 8 o'clock in a feed store, a few doors from Prince-street, and the other at 8½ o'clock, in the liquor store of Michael Burk, No. 181. Not much damage was done at either.

Fire in Sandy Hook, Ct.—A fire was discovered about noon yesterday, in the extensive wool-room of A. B. Beecher, Esq., in Sandy Hook. By a vigorous effort the firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames before much damage was done.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES! HALLOTYPES!

From the Times and Messenger, Sunday morning, March 1, 1857.

Those New Pictures.—The Hallotypes taken by Gurney have made a great sensation among artists, and among all persons who have any taste for the fine arts. The artists confess that a more perfect and beautiful picture than the Hallotype taken by Gurney was never produced, and never will be. It combines all the faithfulness of the daguerreotype, or photograph, with the delicacy and finish of the finest miniature on ivory. Man's ingenuity could not devise a more complete and superb record of the "human form divine," or if it could, his utmost skill could not execute it. Some persons may deem our praises of Mr. Gurney's Hallotypes extravagant; let those who do, go to the gallery, at the corner of Broadway and Leonard-street, and view the exhibition, and they will ever after join with us in our encomiums. Mr. Gurney has for a long time been celebrated throughout the land for the fidelity and finish of his portraits. The Hallotype will make him famous the civilized world over. He has a score of first-rate artists in his employ, and can fulfill every order he may receive with promptness and to complete satisfaction.

[Advertisement.]

The real "Head-quarters" are located at No. 308 Broadway, New-York, two blocks above the Park—nearly opposite the Hospital—two doors above Duane-street. Here is the Phrenological Cabinet, containing one of the rarest collections of human heads, busts, &c., in the world. This great cabinet, or museum, contains thousands of busts and casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived—Emperors, Kings, Queens, Statesmen. Some of the most distinguished of our own and of other countries, warriors, explorers, navigators, discoverers, inventors, authors, poets, doctors, divines and lawyers. Also skulls, human and animal, from all quarters of the globe, including Cannibals, Caribs, Flat-Headed Indians, Egyptian Mummies, pirates, robbers, murderers and thieves; also, numerous paintings and drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead. Strangers and citizens will find this Museum—always open and free—an agreeable place to visit. Phrenological Charts, with full written descriptions of character, given by Mr. Fowler when desired, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"Medea." This great play has been produced at Purdy's National Theatre, in the form of a burlesque, with Mr. G. L. Fox as Medea, and has made a decided impression. All those that have seen the original should witness it. The new local drama of "Excelsior," the pantomime of the "Four Lovers," and the comedietta of the "Swiss Cottage," interspersed with dancing by Mr. Sweet, Mr. M. Sexton, Miss Goldsmith, Miss Price and Miss Hathaway—all being for the Benefit of the fascinating Danseuse, Miss Adelaide Price.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!!—Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade. Several new patterns more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

The Horrible Affliction of some people—the offensive personal scent of which, however cleanly they may be, they are the victims—arises from the depraved condition of their blood. Now, why will any decent man or woman suffer himself or herself to be such an object of disgust or pity, when there is a remedy always at hand, soliciting attention? The vile condition of the blood, heart diseases, liver complaints and bilious disorders, consumption, rheumatism and scrofula, all yield, without difficulty, to the magic influence of Anders' Liquid Iodine, or Pure Iodine Water, recommended, as it is, by the ablest physicians, and having the indorsement of hundreds of persons now enjoying perfect health through its instrumentality. Sold at $1 a bottle, by Anders & Fosdick, No. 3 Second avenue and No. 663 Broadway; C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway; Mrs. Hayes, Brooklyn; and all respectable druggists.

[Advertisement.]

To Seamen and Travelers.—Brandreth's Pills are a preventive of sea-sickness. In tropical climates, where the consequences of redundant and vitiated bile are so prevalent and dangerous, they are an invaluable and efficient protection. They at once remove difficulties, the result of excess in eating or drinking. All disorders of the stomach and bowels are removed by Brandreth's Pills. Directions in all modern languages. Principal office, No. 43 Canal-street. Brandreth Building, Nos. 415 and 417 Broadway. Price, 25 cents a box.

[Advertisement.]

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.—This is the standard perfume of all Spanish America. It has superseded the Farina Cologne and all the Paris Essences in that market. The fragrance is that of the living aromatic flowers from which it is extracted, and will last for weeks on the handkerchief. For the complexion it has no equal in the world. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Let the Sick Give Heed.—The stomach is the commissariat of the physical system. It furnishes the material sustenance of every organ. If disordered, the whole body languishes, but however affected, its tone and vigor may always be restored by a course of these irresistible Pills. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

FATAL CATASTROPHE!

DEATH FROM BURNING FLUID!!

Catharine Dyer, of Brooklyn, was horribly burned last Wednesday by the explosion of a fluid lamp. She now lies at the point of death in the hospital. The India-rubber safety-fluid lamp cannot break, explode, or be filled while lighted. Sold by Hatton & Righter, No. 463 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Window Shades, Table Oil-Cloths,
Buff and White Hollands,
Cords, Tassels, Brasses, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail,
By Woodford & Wemple,
No. 56 Catharine-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce for sale by the Agents,
John Duncan & Sons, No. 405 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The ordination of Rev. J. C. French as Pastor of the new Central Congregational Church, of Brooklyn, took place last evening at the church in Ormond street, near Classon, corner of Fulton.

Suffolk County Music.

The Ninth Quarterly and Second Annual Meeting of the Suffolk Co. Harmonic Society, has just been held under the direction of Prof. T. J. Cook, of New-York City. The books used were the Cythara and Song Crown. The Concert consisted of Sacred music and glees, interspersed with solos, duetts, trios, and quartettes, and solos on the violin, admirably executed by Prof. Cook.

This being the time for the election of officers the following gentlemen were elected: Rev. Albert Fitch, President; Col. P. R. Jennings, Vice-President; S. Wells Phillips, Secretary; J. C. Swezey, Lester H. Mills, Richard Albertson, J. Henry Young, Martin S. French, Charles R. Dayton, and Charles D. White, Board of Managers.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Monmouth Constable.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The undersigned, having been grossly misrepresented and slandered in your columns in Tuesday's issue, by certain malicious persons, I beg leave to make a simple statement of the facts in the case—on the strength of which the aforesaid malicious persons have undertaken to crush and blast me and mine utterly, by resorting to the dastard's ever ready means to carry out his fiendish purposes—the sneaking one of publishing anonymously false statements in the papers. I therefore ask for a small space, to reply. Having resided in this place nearly twenty years, and having held my present office during the entire period—having been reëlected from year to year unanimously, and giving the usual securities without a question—it was thought, perhaps, an easy matter to despoil me of a reputation thus fairly and faithfully established throughout the length and breadth of the County of Monmouth.

The facts are briefly these. Having to collect the taxes from a number of persons in the City of New-York for the Township of Raritan, I took the astonishing liberty of paying my brother a visit in Cayuga County, (not Oswego County, as was falsely published, evidently in order to startle the public a little more with the wonderful feat of arresting an old man of sixty, for the horrible crime of being caught visiting his brother and family, whom he had not seen for many years, without first publishing his intention to do so a week or two in advance.) This is the crime, and the only shadow of a charge these sagacious gentlemen have adduced against me. I leave it here for the present, that the public may judge between the undersigned and his false accusers. It may be added here, that the undersigned has, in fact, been expressing his desire and intention for months back to make this brother a visit, as can be proved by hundreds of his neighbors.

T. J. SMITH.

City Prison Report.

The City Marshal of Jersey City reports that fifty-three persons were locked up in the City Prison during the month of February, for offences as follows:

Drunkenness	32	Suspicion of theft	2
Disorderly	3	Malicious mischief	1
Vagrancy	1	On bail peace	1
Stealing	3	Assault	7
Bastardy	1		
Keeping disord'ly house	2	Total	53

Their places of nativity are stated to be as follows: Ireland, 44; England, 1; Germany, 1; United States, 7. Total—53.

Oceana, the largest limbed woman in the world, is now in the museum at New-Orleans. She weighs 515 pounds, is 9 feet 2 inches in circumference, measures 29 inches around the arm, and 38 around the calf of the leg, and wears No. 3 shoes. She hails from Kentucky.

MARRIED.

Fanning—Willcox.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 5, by Rev. G. B. Willcox, of Lawrence, Mass., T. C. Fanning, of Brooklyn, and Mary Augusta Marvin, daughter of the late Oliver Willcox, of New-York.

Weeks—Vandewater.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 27, by Rev. Robert Walker, William H. Weeks to Georgiana Vandewater.

DIED.

Rockwood.—In this City, on Thursday, March 5, of a lingering illness, Eliza Ann, wife of Henry O. Rockwood, and daughter of the late Joseph and Mary Ann Martin, aged 38 years.

Funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 109 Lexington-av., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Bridport, Vt., on Monday.

Lozier.—In this City, on Sunday, March 1, at No. 98 Suffolk-st., Anna Maria Lozier.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

Van Giesen.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, March 4, Margaret, relict of the late Isaac Van Giesen.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, Isaac A. Lawrence, No. 124 West 22d-st. The remains will thence be taken to Hackensack, N. J., for interment, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock.

Thomson.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, March 3, James Thomson, Jr., late of the firm of Stanton & Thomson, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the friends of Thomas P. Stanton, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 35 West 20th-st., on Friday, 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Sinclair.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, March 5, after a short and severe illness, Christiana Sinclair, wife of Capt. Wm. Sinclair, aged 58 years and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 209 Suffolk-st., at 3 o'clock this (Friday) morning. Her remains will be taken by way of the Long Island Railroad to Southold for interment.

Lockwood.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday morning, March 4, of pleurisy, Elizabeth Anne, daughter of George and Sophia B. Lockwood, of New-Rochelle, aged 6 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, 6th inst., at the residence of Samuel Lynes, Esq., at Norwalk. The New-Haven cars leave the Canal-st. dépôt at 7 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock, noon, and returning, leave Norwalk at 4 o'clock P. M.

She fell could bright or sorrow take,
Death came with friendly care;
The opening bud to Heaven conveyed,
And bade it blossom there.

Minturn.—At Naples, Italy, on Friday, Feb. 6, after a short illness, Mary, daughter of the late William Minturn, and sister of Robert B. Minturn, of this City.

Tuttle.—In Williamsburg, on Thursday morning, March 5, Daniel G. Tuttle, in the 27th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his uncle, Sylvester Tuttle, No. 97 [illegible]. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

Leonori.—At Fairmount, Westchester Co., on Wednesday, March 4, at 10 o'clock P. M., of scarlet fever, Lewis, the only child of Lewis J. and Harriet A. Leonori, aged 3 years, 6 months and 11 days.

The funeral will take place from his father's residence, on Saturday, 7th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited. Carriages will be in waiting at 27th-st. on the arrival of the train.

Thomson.—At Somerville, N. J., on Wednesday, March 4, Col. William Thomson, in the 85th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from St. John's Church, Somerville, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....March 5.

$3,000 Virginia 6s	91¾	100 Hud. River R.R.	29¾
6,500 do.	92	50 do. b60	29
1,000 Missouri State 6s	84¾	12 Harlem R.R.	14¾
2,000 do. s3	84¾	50 do. pref.	
30,000 Cali. St. 7s, '70. s30	85	50 Panama R. R.	96¾
1,000 do.	87	150 do.	96¾
2,500 Louisiana St. 6s	97½	100 do. b30	96¾
1,500 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	89	50 La C. & Mil. RR. b3	75
2,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3 m.	81	15 Penn. Coal Co.	94¾
1,000 Mich. So. R. F. Bs.	78	177 do.	95
4,500 Ill. C. R.R. Bds.	100	100 Reading RR. b30	82¾
1,000 do.	100¾	100 do. b3	82¾
4,000 do.	100¾	500 do.	82¾
1,000 T. H. & Al. 2d Mt.	69	100 do. s60	82¾
1,000 do.	69½	300 do.	82¾
2,000 Ill. F. Bds. w. p.	93¾	350 do. b3	82¾
3,000 B. & Ill. T. [illegible] Bs.	88	400 do.	82¾
1,000 Chi. & Rk. Is. Bds.	97½	600 do.	82¾
4,000 Min. Pt. 1st m. b.	86	100 do. b60	82¾
30 National Bank	108	50 Mich. Cen. RR. s30	95¾
20 Bank of Commerce	105¼	50 Mich. S. & N. I. RR.	76¾
8 do.	105¼	650 do.	76¾
30 Mercantile Bank	122	400 do. b60	77½
30 Metropolitan Bank	110	110 do. b60	77
28 Grocers' Bank	105	100 do.	76¾
15 Continental Bank	103	100 do. s3	76¾
6 Am. Ex. Bk. Scrip	109¾	200 do. b10	76¾
4 do.	109¾	200 do. s60	76¾
6 Commonwealth Bk.	98¾	300 do. b30	76¾
9 Park Bank	100	6 Illinois Cent. Rail.	138
12 D. & H. Canal Co.	121	100 do.	138¾
120 do.	121	300 do.	138¾
200 Cumb. Coal Co. b15	18¾	50 do. s30	138¾
200 N. Y. C. R. R. b60	90¾	100 do. b60	138¾
300 do. b60	90¾	400 Clev. & Pitts. R.	54¾
150 do. b10	90¾	100 do. b60	54
70 do. b3	90¾	550 Cl. & Tol. R'd.	75¾
33 do.	90¾	250 do. b10	75¾
227 do.	90¾	1100 do. b60	76¾
100 do. b30	90¾	300 do. b60	75¾
200 do. b60	91	100 do. s60	75¾
300 Erie R. R. c	58¾	100 do. b60	76
150 do.	58¾	15 Chi. & R. I. R'd.	104¾
250 do. s10	58¾	100 do. s60	104¾
350 do. s60	58¾	575 do.	105
425 do. b10	58¾	100 do. b60	105¾
150 do. b3	58¾	50 do. b60	105¾
550 do. s3	58¾	100 do. b60	105¾
100 do. b60	58¾	110 Chi. & R. I. N. S'k	102
100 do. b60	58¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Cali. St. 7s, '75	86¾	50 Erie Railroad b3	58¾
5,000 Missouri St. 6s. s30	85	150 do. s3	58¾
5,000 do.	85¾	100 do. s10	58¾
2,000 Ill. Cent. RR. Bs.	100¾	200 do. s30	58¾
500 I. E. & W. 2d m. bs.	48	300 do. b60	58¾
5 Park Bank	100	200 do. b60	58¾
10 Pennsyl. Coal Co.	95	50 M. S. & N. Ia. R. b3	76¾
50 Cumb. Coal Co.	18¾	100 do.	76¾
50 Canton Co. b60	24	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	75¾
10 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	103¾	100 do. b60	76
100 N. Y. Cent. RR. b60	91	100 do.	75¾
25 do.	90¾	100 do. b60	75¾
200 do. b60	91	50 Chic. & Rk. I. R.R.	105¾
200 do. s60	90¾	50 do. s5	105¾
100 do. b	90¾	50 Bur. & Quincy R.	100
100 do. b60	90¾	100 La C. & Mil. R. R.	75
100 do. s30	90¾	5 Mich. Central R. R.	96
200 Reading R. R. b60	82¾	50 do.	96¾
100 do. b5	82¾	50 do. b60	97
200 do. b10	82¾		

Thursday, March 5—P. M.

The steamer Atlantic, from Liverpool Wednesday, Feb. 18, arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening. Her market accounts are three business days later than by the Niagara. The sales of Cotton at Liverpool on Saturday 14th, and Monday 16th February, were 40,000 bales, of which speculators and importers took 22,000 bales. On Tuesday, the market was less excited, the sales reaching 10,000 bales. The advance noticed in the postscript by the Niagara was fully supported. Orleans middlings are called 7 15-16d. Indian Corn and the finer selections of American Wheat were in request. The former advanced to 35s. for yellow and mixed and 37s. for fine white parcels. Flour continued dull. The English Funds were irregular on account of some heavy money sales. On the 14th they left off 93⅝@94, although a single parcel of £200,000 for money was put on the market. On Monday prices were weak, ranging 93¾ down to 93⅜@½. On Tuesday, some further heavy sales were made at 93¼@⅜, closing 93¼ in the afternoon. Money at call was 5@6 ℘ cent.; for discounts the full Bank rate of 6 ℘ cent. was generally paid. The English Railway shares were firm, and in American, a further rise of 2 ℘ cent. is noted in Illinois Central shares, and 1 ℘ cent. in the Bonds. There was business in the former at 32¼ premium, closing 33 asked, and in the latter at 91½@⅝. Sales of Eries of 1871 at 80; 1862 at 80¾; in Michigan Southern Sinking Funds at 75. The London Times of Wednesday 18th reports the official list of the day before:

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

Railways.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
Illinois 6 per cent., 1875	87 to 89	
Do., 7 per cent., 1875	90 to 92	
Do., do., Free Land, 1860	106 to 108 x. c.	
Do., $100 shares, $50 paid	31 to 33 pm.	32¼ 3 pm.
Michigan Central 8 per cent., con. 1860	94 to 96	
Do., do., 1869	91 to 93 x. c.	
Do., do., 1869 (sterling)	103 to 106	
Do., $100 shares	65 to 67	
Michigan S. and N. Indiana (sink. fund) 7 per cent., 1885	74 to 76	75
Do., $100 shares	79 to 81	
New-York Central 6 per cent. (sinking fund,) 1883	80 to 82	
Do., 7 per cent., con. 1864	94 to 96	
Do., $100 shares	84 to 86	
New-York and Erie 3d mortgage, 7 per cent., 1883	85 to 87 x. c.	
Do., (sinking fund,) do., 1875	83 to 85	
Do., bonds, do., con. 1862	80 to 82	
Do., do., 1871	79 to 81	80
Ohio and Penn. 7 per cent. income bonds, con. 1872	71 to 73	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds, 1st mortgage, con. 6 per cent.	89 to 91	
Do., 2d mort., stg. 6 per ct.	83 to 85	

The French Funds are quoted higher. The Rente sold as high as 68.65; closing at 68.55. The Atlantic brings $186,500 in Foreign Gold, supposed to be Spanish Doubloons, destined for the Havana market. The Niagara brought to Boston about $250,000, since received here overland. We understand the Persia will deliver a still larger amount in the same description of Gold.

The Officials returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the calendar month of February were made complete at the Custom-House this afternoon. The Import entries of the month were:

In Dutiable Goods, marketed direct	$19,808,989
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	2,543,956
Free Goods	2,447,829
Total entries Foreign Goods	$24,800,774
Against February, 1856	15,964,086

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie and Bullion, principally Spanish Doubloons, to the value of $1,028,718. The amount of Goods withdrawn from the Public Warehouse during the month was $2,501,896, or less by $1,042,800 than the amount which went into Warehouse: so that the total amount of Goods actually put on the market during the month was $23,477,086.

The Export clearances of the month were:

In Domestic Produce	$5,309,208
In Foreign Goods reëxported	539,584
In Specie	1,881,720
Total Clearances	$7,770,512
Against February, 1856	6,519,502

Owing to the considerable entries of $1,028,718 in Foreign Coin during the month, the net loss of Specie to Foreign ports during the month is reduced to $808,008.

We subjoin our usual monthly comparative tables of Import, Export and Gold movements at the port of New-York from the commencement of the present fiscal or Treasury year, July 1, 1856, to Feb. 28, 1857:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1856-7. From July 1.	1855-6. From July 1.
July	$25,477,606	$16,240,006
August	26,516,000	16,458,000
September	15,225,000	13,215,000
October	13,751,000	15,551,000
November	14,147,000	11,962,000
December	11,786,000	15,416,000
January	18,120,000	15,524,000
February	24,561,000	15,964,000
Total 8 months	$149,903,000	$106,001,000
Foreign Specie	2,309,000	535,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1856-7. From July 1.	1855-6. From July 1.
July	$6,301,000	$8,961,000
August	5,613,000	4,281,000
September	7,048,000	5,229,000
October	6,180,000	6,814,000
November	7,542,000	8,844,000
December	6,247,000	8,820,000
January	4,544,000	5,258,000
February	5,899,000	5,409,000
Total 8 months	$51,421,000	$47,916,000
Foreign reëxported	2,998,000	2,863,000

EXPORTS OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1856-7. From July 1.	1855-6. From July 1.
July	$7,772,000	$3,923,000
August	5,202,000	2,609,000
September	3,739,000	1,552,000
October	4,997,000	1,186,000
November	2,956,000	1,012,000
December	1,779,000	887,000
January	1,308,000	105,000
February	1,882,000	1,304,000
Total 8 months	$27,585,000	$10,860,000

NEW-YORK EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—EIGHT MONTHS.

	1856-7. From July 1.	1855-6. From July 1.
Domestic Produce	$51,421,000	$47,916,000
Foreign Reëxported	2,998,000	2,863,000
Specie	27,585,000	10,960,000
Total all Exports	$82,004,000	$61,639,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE OF U. STATES AT NEW-YORK.

	1856-7. From July 1.	1855-6. From July 1.
July	$5,401,544	$5,787,842
August	5,224,118	4,290,796
September	3,702,109	3,529,379
October	3,391,281	2,629,196
November	2,774,844	2,171,765
December	2,881,969	2,064,942
January	4,587,878	3,683,856
February	5,117,250	3,582,588
Total 8 months	$32,590,583	$27,869,616

DELIVERIES OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA AT NEW-YORK.

1856-7 From July 1.		1855-6 From July 1.	
July 14	$1,705,301	July 9	$838,972
July 15	35,480	July 11	839,613
July 27	1,640,896	July 26	1,605,407
Aug. 14	1,478,876	Aug. 5	946,085
Aug. 29	1,465,157	Aug. 11	904,480
Sept. 14	1,607,652	Aug. 26	1,385,616
Sept. 27	1,867,149	Aug. 28	712,000
Oct. 12	1,626,088	Sept. 8	1,583,797
Oct. 18	156,869	Sept. 11	979,864
Oct. 29	1,661,967	Oct. 1	1,788,899
Nov. 13	1,623,597	Oct. 15	451,528
Nov. 16	127,051	Oct. 15	1,395,432
Nov. 29	1,830,236	Oct. 30	1,670,477
Dec. 13	1,899,600	Nov. 3	100,000
Dec. 15	966,868	Nov. 13	1,654,082
Dec. 28	1,671,569	Nov. 29	1,939,898
Jan. 13	1,369,177	Dec. 11	806,301
Jan. 28	1,168,510	Dec. 15	1,502,258
Feb. 14	1,096,540	Dec. 28	1,405,399
Feb. 27	1,260,136	Dec. 29	587,676
Total 8 months	$25,694,957	Jan. 12	697,705
		Jan. 14	1,189,254
		Jan. 29	942,446
		Jan. 30	881,060
		Feb. 12	247,989
		Feb. 14	1,038,023
		Feb. 27	1,149,906
		Feb. 28	829,000
		Total 8 months	$28,174,880

The Inaugural Address of the new President of the United States is well received in the Street. Its dignified tone and national spirit, not less than its reference to the disposition of the revenue and the payment of the remnant of the Public Debt, and the mode of acquiring new territory, should a question of the sort arise during his term of administration, afford general satisfaction. The inference from what is said on this last point is, that no danger to the national peace need be apprehended from the Cuba question, although it is equally plain that the quiet purchase of the Island may, in the possible contingency of a refusal of commercial reciprocity by the Spanish Government, find favor with the Administration. That a liberal Reciprocity Treaty, such as the Pierce Administration concluded with England in regard to our trade with Canada, will be pushed at Madrid, is more than probable. The magnitude of our imports from the Island, and the restricted exports in domestic produce, which, under the present navigation laws of Spain, we are permitted to send thither, are of late attracting so much attention as to render such a treaty almost a commercial necessity.

The tone of the Money Market shows some further improvement to-day. Lenders move with increased confidence since the adjournment of Congress, and a good request obtains for choice paper at 9 ℘ cent.; and for fair lists of bills at 10 ℘ cent. On demand loan, the supply, without being very easy, is quite adequate to the wants of the Street. There is great activity at the Stock Exchange, and the market having fairly turned, within a day or two, against the parties operating for a fall, several of the railway stocks for immediate delivery are found nearly as scarce as money; so the differences paid on 30 or 60-day contracts to-day, were smaller than usual of late. The average rise on the general list since yesterday afternoon, is full 1 ℘ cent., and sales were made at the close this afternoon at the extreme prices in New-York and Erie, 59 buyer 10 days, 58¾ cash; New-York Central, 91; Toledo, 76; Southern Michigan, 76¾; Reading, 82¾; Michigan Central, 96¼; Rock Island, 105⅝; La Crosse, 75; and Galena and Chicago, 103¾. The bid for Illinois Central was 138¾; the Bonds, 100¾. An advance of ½@1 ℘ cent. was established on Missouri State 6s, Virginias 92, Californias 86½@87 cash. A speculative sale, 90 days, at 85 ℘ cent.

Among the changes in the Street since 1st March, not before noticed, is the removal of Mr. N. R. Cobb—late of N. R. Cobb & Co.—to No. 17 William-street, where he continues as a Stock Broker. Mr. Joseph Marie is admitted a member of the firm of Marie & Kanz, No. 27 William-street.

The Sub-Treasury balance is reduced $76,-787 to-day, and now stands $15,086,670.

CHICAGO AND BURLINGTON ROAD, JAN. 1857.

Capital Stock		$3,748,000
Funded Debt		3,114,000
Total		$6,862,000
Gross Revenue, 1856	$1,626,000	
Operating Expenses	760,000	
Net Income of year		$866,000
Support of Funded Debt	$238,000	
Leaving to Stock	628,000—	$866,000

The Construction, cost and equipment of the Road to the present date are $6,906,000, nearly corresponding to the Capital and Funded Debt. The ledger or unfunded accounts of the Company appear in a healthy condition, the only item against the concern being one of $275,951 Bills Payable running to maturity, against which are cash on hand $64,804, and $191,207 due from stockholders on installments bearing 10 ℘ cent. interest. The net income of the last year, over and above the interest on the Funded Debt, would appear to be quite 20 ℘ cent. to the Stockholders. For the last half of the year, the result largely exceeded this rate. The several links in the line built under the original titles of Aurora Branch and Military Tract are now consolidated. Length 138 miles. On the Chicago end, the Company operate, under a permanent arrangement, 30 miles of the Galena, and on the Burlington end, 42 miles of the Peoria road. Total length 210 miles.

One of the $1,000 Bonds of the Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad, No. 672, was lost yesterday, and is advertised in another column.

Failures in the Country.

From the Independent, March 5.

The following is our weekly report of failures, assignments, &c.:

A. K. Caruthers, Portland, Me., failed.
E. H. Andrews, Eastport, Me., failed and assigned.
Alexander Martin, Franklin, Me., failed.
B. McGouldrich & Co., Cherryfield, Me., reported assigned in a previous issue, we understand have abundant assets to pay in full.
Nichols & Boynton, Burlington, Vt., failed, liabilities reported some $30,000.
W. A. Bacon, Ludlow, Vt., failed.
T. S. Mitchell, Boston, Mass., failed.
G. A. Casey, Worcester, Mass., suspended.
L. Losure, Worcester, Mass., suspended.
Benjamin Dane, Watertown, Mass., failed.
Marston Upton, Fitchburg, Mass., failed.
E. D. Sherrell, Birmingham, Conn., assigned.
Caleb W. Knight, West Killingly, Conn., failed and assigned.
Peterson & [illegible], New-York city, suspended; liabilities said about $80,000.
Rippowam Company, New-York City, failed.
[illegible], New-York City, failed.
Webber & Brothers, New-York City, failed and assigned; liabilities said about $75,000.
T. W. Armstrong, Brooklyn, N. Y., failed.
John S. Parsons, Buffalo, N. Y., failed.
Buffalo Car Co., Buffalo, N. Y., suspended.
Joseph G. Hill, Buffalo, N. Y., suspended.
Geo. S. [illegible], Troy, N. Y., suspended.
R. C. Starkweather, Clarksville, N. Y., failed and assigned.
A. & S. Levy, Oswego, N. Y., assigned.
William Hart, Gloversville, N. Y., failed.
Nathan Thasney, Buffalo, N. Y., suspended.
Hiram Johnson, Buffalo, N. Y., suspended.
Rockwell Tyler, Cohoes, N. Y., suspended.
George Fletcher, Hillside, N. Y., failed.
Newman & Douglass, South Byron, N. Y., suspended.
Elias Goldsmith, Geneseo, N. Y., failed.
John W. Primmer, Trenton, N. J., failed.
J. G. Gummer, Trenton, N. J., failed.
[illegible] & Murphy, Trenton, N. J., failed.
H. M. Baker, Jersey City, N. J., failed.
P. W. Johnson, Jersey City, N. J., suspended.
William C. Dare, Salem, N. J., suspended.
John Donnelly, Philadelphia, Penn., failed.
[illegible] Mitchell, Pittsburg, Penn., suspended and assigned.
John R. Foster, Harrisburg, Penn., failed.
Charles N. Sproul, Gettysburg, Penn., failed and assigned.
Mason & Culver, Osceola, Penn., suspended.
J. E. Haines, Louisville, Ky., failed.
John H. Triggs, Gallatin, Tenn., failed and assigned.
Cozens & Gano, Charleston, S. C., previously reported attached and store closed, we are informed were attached, but store not closed; [illegible]
J. L. W. Dorsey, Petersburg, Va., assigned.
H. Bierbower, Cincinnati, Ohio, suspended.
D. R. & H. Merrill, Toledo, assigned to Bement & Kent; liabilities $13,000; assets about $7,000.
George Simpson, New-Haven, Ohio, suspended.
James Turner, Pittsburg, Ind., suspended.
O. D. Pendrick, Shelbyville, Ind., failed.
Charles Pierce, Middleport, Ill., failed.
Schmidt & Davis, Muskegon, Mich., attached.
Gotes & Bro., Saginaw City, Mich., failed.
George L. Davis, Milwaukee, Wis., suspended.
Antoine De Quindre, Green Bay, Wis., failed.
William H. Davis, Mukwa, Wis., assigned.
John McD. Bekmight, Waterloo, Iowa, assigned.
A. A. Andrews, Jr., London, C. W., failed.
J. H. & R. T. Hitchcock, Dickinson's Landing, C. W., suspended.
Hasbrouck, Lynes & Case, of New-York City, reported suspended a few weeks since, have settled with their creditors, and resume business, we learn, with $10,000 additional capital.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia—Thursday.—First Board.—$4,000 Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad; 12 ℘ cents. 30; $1,300 City Railroad 6s, 80; $10,000 Schuylkill Navigation, 6s, '82, 68½; $1,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 71½; $1,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 63¼; $300 City 6s, New, 98; $1000 do. 98½; $1,000 Pennsylvania Coupon 5s, [illegible]; $1,000 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 86; $500 Pennsylvania 5s, 86; $500 City 5s, '78, 98¼; 118 Pennsylvania Railroad, 48¾; [illegible] Reading Railroad, 41; 250 Long Island Railroad, 13; 20 New-Creek, 1; 11 Harrisburg Railroad, 57½; 3 Lehigh Scrip, 61¾; 8 Schuylkill Navigation, 17; 40 Norristown Railroad, 66; 50 Girard Bank, 11¼; 10 City Bank, [illegible]; 1 Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, 58¾.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 111; State 5s, 83½@83¾; Phila. R., 80¼@[illegible]; Philadelphia 6s, 98@98¼; Penna. 5s, 85¾@[illegible]; Reading Railroad, 41@41¼; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 81@81½; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 83; Pennsylvania Railroad, 48¾@48½; Morris Canal, 14¼@14¾; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 68@68½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 17@17½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 20¾@20⅞; Williamsport and Elmira R. R., 19@20; Williamsport and Elmira 7s, 1st mort., 71½@71¾; Williamsport and Elmira 2d mort., 54½@55; Long Island, 13¼@13¾; Lehigh Zinc, 3@3½; Girard Bank, 11¼@11½; New-Creek, 1@1¼; Union Canal, 13¼@13½; New-Creek, 1@1¼; Catawissa Railroad, 11½@12.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool—[illegible] Miss P. Smith, (twins, united by body unborn,) and servant, Mrs. C. Corning, Capt. C. G. Thomas, [illegible] Anderson, H. Sawyer, E. Hillyer, J. Brown, A. G. Young, R. E. Barnwell, H. Watson, Wm. [illegible], Macbeth.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 27	Sun sets	5 53	Moon sets	4 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	2 56	Gov. Island	4 45	Hell Gate	6 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 5.

Cleared.

Steamship Illinois, Boggs, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.

Ships Kaesar, Foote, Baltimore, Barthards & [illegible]; Exchange, Patten, Barcelona, Boyd & Hincken; John Jay, Wade, Shanghae, F. Hathaway; Seraphis, Hassler, Havana, Wm. Nelson & Sons; Gutenberg, (Brem.,) Mayer, Hamburg, L. F. Aumack.

Barks Emma, F. Chase, Hall, Santa la Grande, [illegible] & Vining; Linden, Kirby, Mobile, [illegible] Chapman & Co.; Kate Lincoln, Christian, Demerara, A. M. Smith & Co.; F. S. Means, Means, Trinidad, C. & E. J. Peters; John Benson, Smith, Havana, Sturges & Co.

Brigs W. J. Treat, Park, Cienfuegos, E. P. Buck & Co.; J. Grope, (Brem.,) Krause, Cadiz, Blanc & [illegible]; Elye, Port-au-Prince, O. L. & A. [illegible]; M. E. [illegible], Tinker, Cienfuegos, J. Perkins.

Schooners Le Roy, Stitt, Norfolk, [illegible] & Co.; S. E. Jayne, Jayne, [illegible]; M. Taylor, Smith, Washington, Davis & [illegible]; [illegible] Bird, Weeks, Havana, R. [illegible]; L. F. Smith, Cooper, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; W. [illegible], Charleston, Scranton & Tallman; [illegible] Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; W. [illegible], Bucksville, O. H. Pierson; Julia, Chase, [illegible]; G. L. Hatch; Geo. Ladd, Lina, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott.

Sloop America, Reynolds, Providence; [illegible]

Propellers Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia; [illegible] Kelly, Nantucket; H. A. Keller; [illegible], Philadelphia, Sandford & Co.; [illegible], Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Josephine, Crosby, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship Atlantic, Eldridge, Liverpool Feb. 18, with mdse. and passengers to E. K. Collins. Feb. 18, 11 A. M., off Mizen Head, saw a screw steamer, [illegible] upper part of funnel painted black, [illegible] day, off Cape Clear, saw a large American ship steering Channel, with Howes' rig, painted ports; [illegible] numbers.

Ship Ellen Hood, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Kirby, Chincha Islands Nov. 1, and 9 days from Hampton Roads, with guano to Barreda Bros. Was off the Hook the night of the 1st inst., at 8 P. M. was blown off in consequence of the heavy N. E. gale and snow storm; during the storm lost [illegible]

Bark Ilva, Foster, Marseilles [illegible], with mdse. to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Feb. [illegible] exchanged signals with brig Pauline, [illegible] for New-York. [illegible] of Philadelphia, [illegible] a heavy gale from N. W., which [illegible] which lost boat and foretopmast staysail; [illegible] 50, lon. 73, spoke bark Topaz, of Bristol, [illegible] and mizzen mast, which accident occurred [illegible] She had been within 6 miles of Sandy Hook; would make for the nearest port; required no assistance. [illegible] Barnegat bearing N. N. W. [illegible] large mast, standing [illegible] rigging attached to the other end. [illegible] The brig Pauline, Lawrence, for New-York, [illegible]

Bark Wyandotte, (of Boston,) Burns, Cienfuegos 22 ds., with sugar, &c., to Chambers & Prevost. 2d inst., off the Highlands, experienced a heavy gale from N. E., lost deck load, split sails, &c.

Bark Mary Adelia, (of South Thomaston,) Robins, Cienfuegos Feb. 7, with sugar to master. Experienced heavy weather, lost fore and main topgallantmasts.

Bark Aeronaut, (new,) Peckham, Boston 5 ds., with ballast to John M. Smith & Co.

Brig E. S. Penny, Davis, St. Jago de Cuba and Guantanamo, Feb. 14, with sugar and tobacco to Jonathan Thompson. Experienced heavy gales from N. W. on the coast, lost sails, &c. The brig Susan Smith, Jackson, for Boston, sld. the day previous.

Brig Kate Foster, (of Boston,) [illegible], P. R., Feb. 14, with sugar to Stravar, Kohl & [illegible]

Brig Arabella, Day, [illegible] 15 ds., with [illegible], &c., to J. F. Jay. [illegible] 30 miles off Absecom, [illegible] heavy gale from N. E., which [illegible] away boat, bows [illegible]

Brig Almore, (of Waldoboro,) [illegible] with coal to Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.—bound to Glover. Was within 5 miles of the Highlands on the 1st inst., when she encountered a very severe gale from N. E., and was compelled to [illegible] everything moveable, split sails, [illegible] lee rail a leak; at one time had 3 feet water in her hold.

Brig Sea Foam, Price, Rio Janeiro Feb. 17, with coffee, &c., to Hellam & Brewster. Was off the Highlands on Sunday night, and was compelled to haul off in consequence of the storm; about half of the crew are frost-bitten. Sld. in co. with ship Zone, of Portland, Fullerton, for Cork.

Brig Eugene A. Reed, (of Boothbay,) Reed, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber to order. 1st inst., off Barnegat, experienced a very heavy gale from N. N. E., and was obliged to lie to under bare poles 14 hours; sustained no material damage.

Brig Lincoln Webb, (of Bath,) Brookings, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to master. 26th ult., lat. 27 30, picked up an iron can buoy, painted white, with black stripes.

Brig Kate Heath, Ketchum, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moss & Nephew.

Schr. Mary Alice, Swasey, Ponce, P. R., 18 ds., with molasses to Sturges & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy gales from N. E. to N. W.

Schr. S. A. Appleton, Taylor, Boston, with mdse. to H. & W. Herrick.

Schr. Susan, Crowell, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Wonder, French, Providence.
Schr. Eugenia, ——, Boston.
Schr. Emeline Hickey, Taylor, Philadelphia, with coal.
Schr. A. J. Russell, Hodges, Providence.
Sloop Vigilant, Buckley, Westerley, R. I.
Propeller Wamsutta, Nye, New-Bedford.
Propeller Chas. Osgood, Smith, Norwich.

WIND—During the day, N. to E. N.; rain at sunset.

Sailed.

Steamship Illinois, Boggs, Aspinwall; [illegible], (Ham.,) Haack, London. Brig Maria, [illegible], Havana, and others.

Memoranda.

The ship Bavaria, from Havre, arrived last night, had 97 passengers. Feb. 26, lat. 41 30, lon. 65, passed Bremen bark Catharina, bound W. 2d inst., at 8 A. M., was off Fire Island, and was obliged to heave to in the N. E. snow storm.

There is a great deal of drift ice passing down the Bay from the North River, some of which is very heavy. The bark Serafina, for Matanzas, and an unknown, bound brig, were drifted by it from Quarantine down near the Narrows. No damage.

By Telegraph.

HALIFAX, March 5.—Arr. at Halifax, (Feb. 26,) Brig bark Medway, from New-York [illegible] Virginia, Harvey, do. [illegible] brigs T. H. Mayhew, do. do. Ocean Isle, Chandler, [illegible] (The above was telegraphed to [illegible] & Jones.)